

SITE INTERPRETATIONS

The results of the Phase II DelDOT investigations at 7NC-E-53 indicate that the historic component of the site is undisturbed and in good condition. The site represents a farmstead and possible landing operation dating from the mid-eighteenth to nineteenth century, and was owned at one time by a prominent local merchant, John Read. The site was occupied continuously throughout the nineteenth century, yet there is archaeological evidence that middle-to-late eighteenth century deposits are present in good stratigraphic contexts. Much of the site, particularly around the foundation, is unplowed. The historic artifacts recovered show archaeological evidence of historic sheet refuse disposal patterns.

WILLIAM DICKSON SITE (7NC-E-82) INVESTIGATIONS

SITE HISTORY

Of all three sites investigated in the Patterson Lane Site Complex, the Dickson Site is the most difficult to trace historically. The site's history is easily followed backwards in time until 1844, then the trail of deed transactions and property transfers becomes murky and fragmentary. Table 8 presents a summary of the deed transactions for the Dickson Site.

The property, which is presently owned by William T. Neal, Jr., was acquired by William T. Neal, Sr., in 1919 from George W. Butler of Christiana Village (NCCD N-28-260). Butler had bought the land, which consisted of 5.7 acres, from the heirs of Daniel Heisler Egbert in 1912 for \$1000. There was a building present

TABLE 8

**DICKSON SITE (7NC-E-82),
SUMMARY OF PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS**

Name (from/to)	Reference	Date	Acreage	Cost
William T. Neal, WCCH from George Butler and wife, WCCH	N-28-260	11-15-1919	5.7a	\$500
George Butler, WCCH from Henderson R. Collins, et al., heirs of Daniel Heisler Egbert	B-24-184	9-11-1912	5.7a	\$1,000
Daniel Heisler Egbert, merchant, Christiana Bridge from Thomas B. Armstrong, Farmer, NCCO	X-5-27	1-15-1845	2a	\$25.00
Thomas B. Armstrong from Abraham Boys, Sheriff	W-5-220	10-3-1844	2a	\$80
George Ogle (II), WCCH from Samuel Ogle	K-4-193	9-9-1818	2a	-----
Samuel Ogle from Joseph Ogle, Farmer, WCCH	J-1-458 NCC Orphans Court	2-15-1806	2a	-----

TABLE 8 (cont.)

Name (from/to)	Reference	Date	Acreage	Cost
Joseph Ogle, Farmer, WCCH from Thomas Ogle (II), Miller, Mispillion Hundred, Kent Co.	F-2-125 NCCD	8-1-1781	--	-----
Thomas Ogle (II) from Thomas Ogle (I)	Misc.-1-384 NCC Wills	12-31-1771	--	-----
WCCH - White Clay Creek Hundred				
NCCO - New Castle County				
NCCD - New Castle County Deeds				
a - acres				

on the land at that time (NCCD B-24-184). Egbert's heirs had been willed the land in 1878, and Egbert himself, a merchant in Christiana Bridge, had purchased a 2 acre portion of the parcel in 1845 from a local farmer and large landholder, Thomas B. Armstrong (NCCD X-5-27). D. H. Egbert is shown as the owner on the 1860 Lake and Beers' map of Christiana (Figure 12). Armstrong in turn had bought the land in October 1844, about four months prior to the sale to Egbert. He paid \$80 for the lot at a sheriff's sale, and sold it for \$25. At the time of the sale, the lot was described as "...situated near the village of Christiana Bridge, bounded by the Road leading from the Christiana and Wilmington Turnpike to William Egbert Heisler's farm, formerly known by the name Read and Patterson's Road, by lands of Daniel Heisler Egbert, formerly of Daniel Heisler, and lands of William Egbert Heisler, formerly of Read's, and now known generally by the name of George Ogle's Lot" (NCCD X-5-27).

At this point, the property transactions become obscure. It seems, however, that just as is the case with the Heisler Site, which is described below, this lot was part of Rees Jones' Eagle's Point property and was embroiled in the lengthy and confusing Orphan's Court divisions of that approximately 74-acre tract among nine separate landholders. It appears that this particular two acre lot was part of the land awarded to Thomas Ogle by the Court, and was part of the land that he bequeathed to his son George Ogle in 1768 (New Castle County Wills, Misc. 1-384; hereafter NCCW). At this time, according to the will there apparently was a wharf and storehouse on the property. This son George, however, died intestate and the property re-evolved to

the father's estate. Thomas Ogle's estate then sold the lot to another son, Joseph, in 1781 (NCCD F-2-125). Joseph Ogle, of White Clay Creek Hundred, died intestate in April of 1798, and was survived by his wife, Priscilla, and five children: Samuel, George, Elizabeth, Anna, and Mary. The Orphan's Court of New Castle County valued Joseph's real estate as consisting of four lots, as follows:

1. The Mansion Plantation
2. A lot in Mill Creek Hundred
3. A wharf and two old storehouses at Christiana Bridge, which storehouses have not been under rent, nor are they at present, of course no profits but rather an expense, as Taxes are to be paid.
4. A small lot of ground adjoining lands late of William Patterson, Esq., dec'd -- in bad repair, worth 20 shillings. (New Castle County Orphans Court I-1-451).

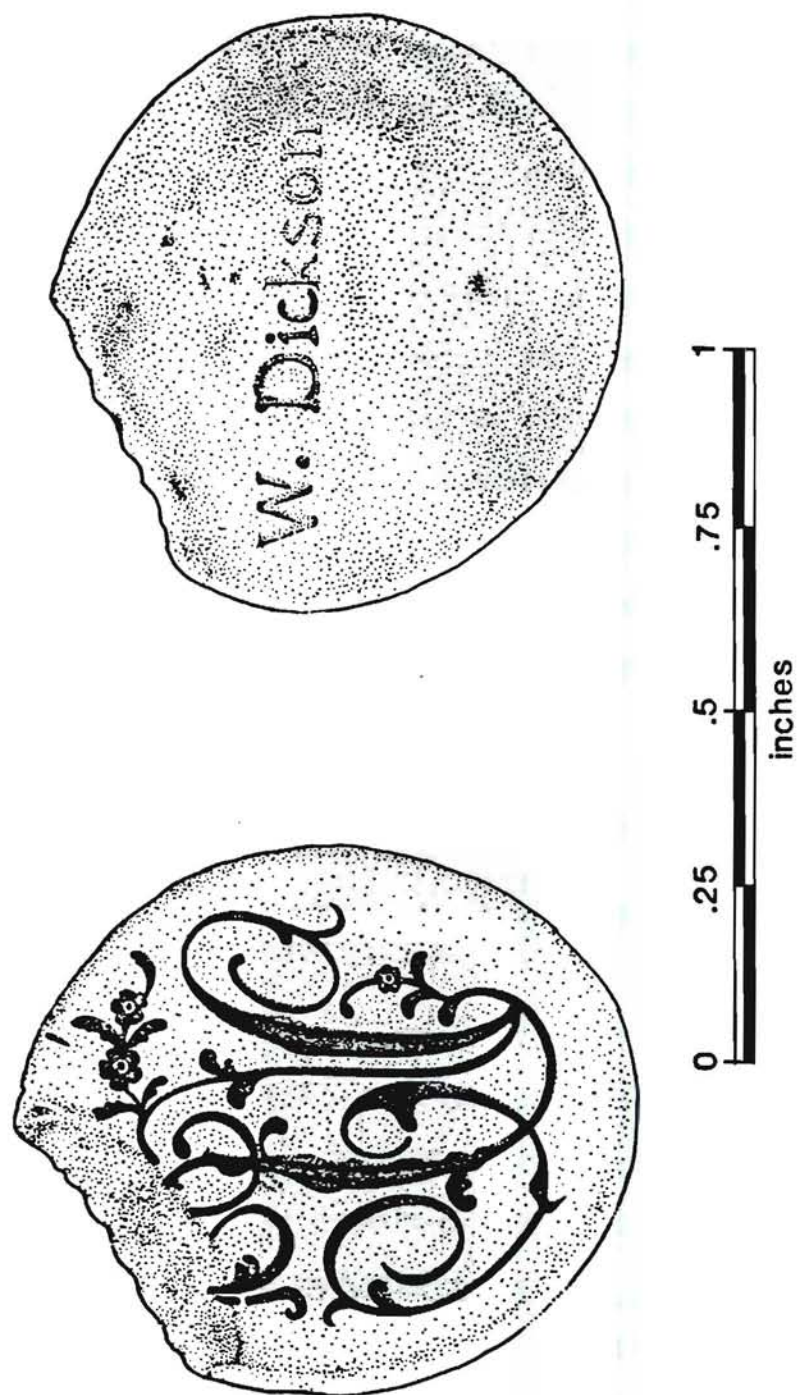
Evidently, the Orphans Court settled the matter between the heirs of Joseph Ogle, for in September of 1818, Thomas Ogle sold his brother George Ogle a part of his father's estate, but not the portion containing the Dickson Site (NCCD Z-3-74). Within a year, however, George's sister, Mary (Ogle) Crabb brought suit against her brother for a debt of over \$970 in the Delaware Superior Court. Litigation dragged on over the case until December of 1843, when it was decided in favor of Dr. Francis Crabb and his wife, Mary (Ogle). George Ogle's lot was ordered by the Court to be sold at public sale, and it was at this sale that Thomas B. Armstrong purchased the lot (NCCD W-5-220).

William Dickson's presence on the site was never found in the documentary records. On the contrary, it was the archaeological research which discovered his name in connection with the site. A small ceramic letter-seal stamp, engraved with

"W. Dickson" on the round side and a cartouche of the initials "W. D." on the reverse, flat side, was found during the course of excavation (Figure 31). This artifact thus supplied a name to the site, and a potential site occupant.

Further historic research into the name revealed that there had been a William Dickson in Christiana in the late eighteenth century. Dickson was a merchant who arrived in the village about 1783 when he purchased a 15 acre parcel of land located on the west side of town in June from James Dunn (NCCD X-3-294). By 1787, he was a partner in the retail firm of Hannah and Dickson (Hollingsworth, Maxwell, and Adams 1789-1798). Like other local merchants (see Regional History and Patterson Lane Site History), Hannah and Dickson shipped country produce, and received manufactured and imported goods from Philadelphia and Wilmington. For Hannah and Dickson, though, country produce was almost exclusively flaxseed and flour; in the three year period between December 1788 and December 1791, this firm up-freighted 497 barrels of flour, 162 hogsheads of flaxseed, and 1 keg of butter. In return, they received all manner of goods from the urban centers, including barrels and boxes of lemons, rolls of tobacco, hogsheads and loaves of sugar, barrels of salt, hogsheads of rum, pipes of wine, band boxes, kegs, hats, bridles and traces, bundles of shoes, boxes of soap, bundles of brushes, paper bundles and reams of paper, quantities of earthenware, 115 pieces of cedarware, and the ubiquitous "sundries" and unidentified bundles. One unique item received was a "head and foot stone" on January 4, 1790. Both men also down-freighted items

FIGURE 31
Sketch of the Dickson Wax Letter Seal



individually, and these goods were substantially the same as those they imported together.

Dickson's position within the community, both economically as a merchant, socially as a member of the upper class can be seen in the historic record. By Main's definition of a merchant (1973:86), Dickson already was a man of some means, and his social station in Christiana Bridge was assured, for William Dickson married Deborah Patterson, the daughter of William Patterson, and had three sons. Though Dickson had purchased at least two lots of land on the west side of town, he never erected any dwellings on them. Instead, he and his family resided in a house, belonging to Robert Montgomery, near Christiana Bridge, which was rented for 24 pounds per year. In 1795, this advertisement was published, suggesting the type of home that Dickson had,

For Sale, a lot in Christiana Bridge, on which are a good Brick house and Kitchen, with a Piazza between them, a frame stable, stores shed and a garden, now occupied by William Dickson, merchant.

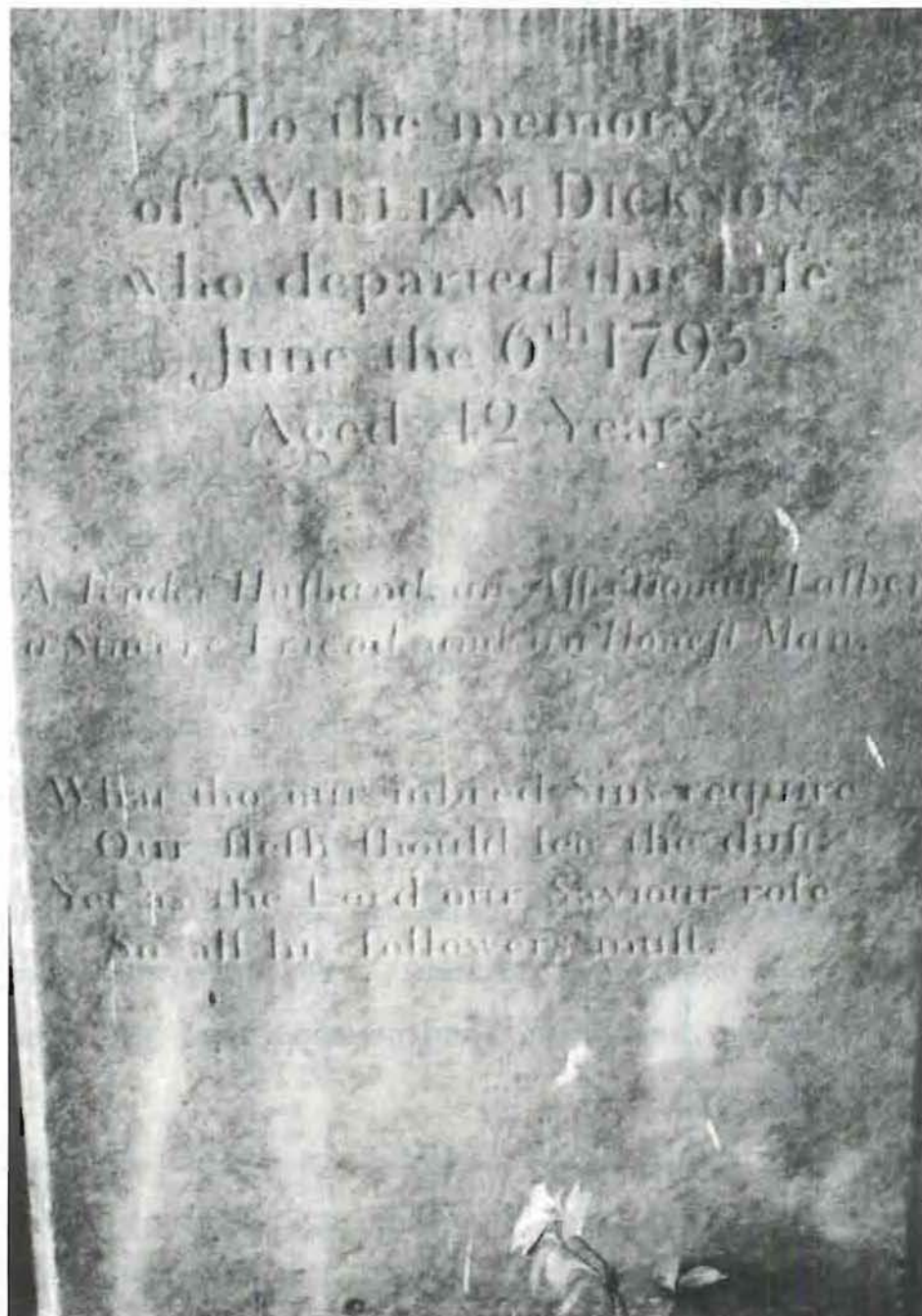
(Delaware Gazette, May 30, 1795)

This ad was also ominously suggestive of Dickson's future; he was dead seven days later, on June 6, 1795, at the age of 42 years. Though only in the area for a short time, Dickson was evidently a well-respected and prominent citizen of Christiana. The Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser printed this tribute and eulogy to Dickson on June 17:

Died on Saturday the 6th instant, at Christiana Bridge, WILLIAM DICKSON, merchant; and on Sunday following was interred in the family burying ground with all the solemn and melancholy grandeur of Masonry, of which he stood conspicuously on upright column.

PLATE 10

Gravestone of William Dickson, Located in the Back Wall
of the Christiana Presbyterian Church



To the memory / of William Dickson /
who departed this life / June the 6th 1795 / Aged 42 Years
A tender Husband, and Affectionate Father, /
a Sincere Friend and Honest Man. /
What tho' our inbred Sins require, / Our flesh should see the dust, /
Your son the Lord our Saviour rose, / So all his followers must.

His remains were attended by a large and respectable number of citizens. A pathetic discourse, well adapted to the occassion, was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Barr.

He left among the numbers to hael his loss, an amiable widow, and two small children. While here his works were square, and his actions plumb, the grand Architect of the Universe thought more to call him from this transitory life to the sublime Lodge above, and as brethren we resign him to the will of emaculate and thrice puissant.

Within the obituary, obvious references and allusions to Dickson's membership in the Freemasons were underlined. Most of these refer to his upstanding role in the community, and his moral and ethical virtues. The family burying ground doubtless was the one belonging to the Patterson family, at the Presbyterian Church in Christiana Bridge. The eulogy was incorrect in the number of children that Dickson had; there were three sons, not two, William P., John H., and Joseph S. Dickson. His "amiable widow", 27 years old at the time of William's death, shortly remarried a local merchant, Thomas Belcher. Deborah (Dickson) Belcher died in 1816 and is also buried in the family plot at the Presbyterian Church. Presently, William and Deborah Dickson's graves have been incorporated into the back wall of the church (Plate 10).

To pay off his debts, Dickson's estate was sold at public sale on the 14th of July, and consisted of "All the Shop Goods of the Dec'd., in parcels, or the whole together". The house, shop and granaries were also offered for rent, and a "Horse and chair, a Horse Cart and Gears, a Milch cow, hay etc.", part of Dickson's personal estate, were also up for sale (Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser, July 4, 1795).

An inventory of Dickson's estate was prepared by the end of June, 1795 (Appendix VII). It is a significant and useful document because both Dickson's personal estate as well as his store goods, were included in the inventory. Thus a list of the contents of the storehouse along the Christina exists for the period of greatest commercial activity in Christiana Bridge.

By far the largest item accounted for in the inventory is textiles, including various types of cloth, ribbon and tapes, like Fustian, velveret, velvet, calimanco, calico, shalloon, russian sheeting, nankeen, sasinet, "cassimer", flannel, serge, linen, swan down, and muslin, silt ferreting, holland tape, coloured thread, sewing silk, and "facing and trimming for a Regimental Coat". Also part of this category were ready-made clothes, like bandanna, chequered, and cotton handkerchiefs, silk scarves, shawls, aprons, neck cloths, men's and women's mittens and gloves, clothing patterns, like jean, velveret, and "cassimer" Waist Coat Patterns, and men's, women's, and children's shoes in small quantities. Dickson had about 68% of his total store inventory invested in textiles. There were full ranges of a variety of textiles, based on grade and price. There were nine different grades of calico, four of Irish Linen, five of Fustian, and four of shalloon, in addition to a bewildering variety of types, such as "Jaconet muslin", "book muslin", crossed barred muslin, "royal ribbed nankeen", "striped nankeen", "moreen", buckram, " striped holland", and "mulberrry wild bore".

In descending order, the next items of importance in Dickson's store inventory were alcohol (7.5%), carpentry supplies and tools (6.0%), agricultural produce (5.2%), ceramics and wares

(3.1%), and food stuffs (3.0%). Alcohol consisted of 16 gallons of apple brandy, 93 gallons of rum, some teneriff wine, and part of a case of gin; most of these were not locally produced. Carpentry supplies were made up mostly of 211 lbs. of nails, several lots of window glass, and 149 lbs. of steel. Dickson also had "a lot of files, hinges, and plane irons". Agricultural produce was made up of non-edible, unprocessed goods, such as cotton and wool. Ceramics and wares consisted of "lots" of cedarware, earthenware, china, glass and queensware. Foodstuffs were those goods that could not be obtained locally, such as raisins, coffee, tea, sugar, and pepper.

Final goods in Dickson's store included sundries (1.3%), such as buttons, pins, needles, and combs, tack and hunting supplies (2.6%), and various miscellaneous items. All totalled, Dickson had an inventory valued at over 541 pounds, comprising about 58% of his entire personal estate, valued at 935 pounds. Considering that Dickson was a tenant and owned only 20 acres of unimproved land, he was quite well-off financially, ranking in the upper 43 percent of North American merchants of the period (Main 1973:113).

In addition to his personal estate included in the inventory, Dickson was owed over 1700 pounds by his debtors, including many from the surrounding community, like Levi Adams, James Black, Robert Montgomery, Thomas McIntire, James Ogle, Benjamin Patterson (his wife's brother), John Stanton, Joseph Rotheram, and Sylvester Welch. This interdependent debt structure has been described as one of the major factors in rural community

cohesiveness (Henretta 1978:16), and merchants filled an important role in this structure, lending cash, bartering and trading for goods, and allowing purchases on extended terms of credit (Martin 1939; Carson 1954; Fanelli 1981). Also on his list of debts were interests and bonds worth over 142 pounds in merchant vessels, like the two voyages of the ship **Wilmington**, the ship **Swanwick**, the schooner **Neptune**, and the sloop **Marie**. Vessels of these types were not mere coastal trade ships, but were involved in overseas trading ventures. These debts demonstrate clearly that Dickson was a merchant in the true definition of the word (Main 1973:86-88). Dickson's administrations and accounts were not settled until 1797.

For comparative purposes, four additional storekeeper inventories were compiled from New Castle probate records, for the period 1791 to 1801 (Appendix VIII). Two of these, John Linn and Benjamin Mendenhall, were Wilmington merchants, and represent urban shopkeepers, and the other two, Richardson Armstrong and John Taylor, were rural merchants from Appoquinimink Hundred, in southern New Castle County. Finally, the inventory of storekeeper William Polk of the town of St. Georges, though of a later period, was included in the survey, since it was compiled from the account books of Polk for the years 1810-1811 (Fanelli 1981). A similar examination of storekeepers' inventories was conducted by Louis Berger and Associates for the investigations of the Hamlin Site in northern New Jersey (Morin, et al. 1986).

A tabulation of the comparison of these inventories and Polk's reconstructed inventory is shown in Table 9. Categories compared included those used for the examination of Dickson's

TABLE 9

**COMPARISON OF STOREKEEPERS' INVENTORIES,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, 1791-1811
(From Fanelli 1983)**

Category	Taylor, 1791 Appoquinimink Hundred	Dickson, 1795 Christiana Bridge	Mendenhall, 1797 Wilmington
Textiles	t 19 (10%)	t367 (60%)	\$2262 (72.6%)
Alcohol	t 2 (1.0%)	t 41 (7.5%)	\$ 180 (6%)
Agricultural Produce	t 48 (25%)	t 28 (5.2%)	\$ 425 (13.6%)
Tack	0 (0%)	t 8 (1.5%)	\$ 0 (0%)
Hunting Supplies	0 (0%)	t 6 (1.1%)	\$ 35 (1.1%)
Carpentry Tools	t 7 (4.0%)	t 32 (6.0%)	\$ 0 (0%)
Ceramics/ Pewter	t 4 (2.0%)	t 17 (3.1%)	\$ 71 (2.3%)
Food	0 (0%)	t 16 (3.0%)	\$ 21 (.7%)
Misc.	t109 (58%)	t 18 (3.3%)	\$ 75 (2.4%)
Sundries	0 (0%)	t 8 (1.3%)	\$ 47 (1.5%)
Total	t189 (100%)	t541 (100%)	\$3116 (100%)

TABLE 9 (cont.)

Category	Linn, 1798 Wilmington	Armstrong, 1801 Appoquinimink Hundred	Polk, 1810-1811 St. Georges (Town)
Textiles	\$103 (82.4%)	\$69 (48.2%)	\$1397 (61.2%)
Alcohol	\$ 0 (0%)	\$ 0 (0%)	\$ 325 (14.2%)
Agricultural Produce	\$ 16 (12.8%)	\$1.20 (.8%)	\$ 20 (.9%)
Tack	\$ 0 (0%)	\$ 0 (0%)	\$13.50 (.6%)
Hunting Supplies	\$ 0 (0%)	\$ 7 (4.9%)	\$ 30 (1.3%)
Carpentry Tools	\$ 0 (0%)	\$ 0 (0%)	\$14.20 (.6%)
Ceramics/ Pewter	\$ 0 (0%)	\$ 8 (5.6%) \$19 (13.3%)	\$50.30 (2.2%)
Food	\$.50 (.004%)	\$22 (15.4%)	\$ 315 (13.8%)
Misc.	\$ 5 (4%)	\$23 (16%)	\$118.70 (5.2%)
Sundries	\$ 1 (.8%)	\$ 2 (1.4%)	* *
Total	\$125.5 (100%)	\$143 (100%)	\$2284 (100%)
* - No data available			
t - pound(s)			

inventory: textiles (including whole and prepared cloth, thread, ribbon, tapes, shoes), agricultural produce (un-processed and non-edible goods, like cotton, wool, flax, indigo, tobacco), tack, hunting supplies, carpentry supplies and tools, ceramics and wares (china, glass, cedarware, earthenware, queensware, pewter, tin-ware), food (coffee, tea, spices, sugar, molasses, rice, raisins), sundries (buttons, needles, pins, combs, buckles), and miscellaneous (varied from inventory to inventory).

In all of the urban or hinterland town cases, textiles comprised the largest single category, ranging from 68% to 82% of the total inventory. The rural inventories of Taylor and Armstrong showed comparatively less investment in textiles, suggesting perhaps that textiles were expensive for merchants to purchase, and smaller storekeepers could not afford to invest as much capital in these items. The remainder of the categories exhibited a wide range in percentages of investment, indicating that factors of location, clientele, season the inventory was compiled, and demand for the product were important to the merchants. On the whole it can be seen that the urban merchants, Mendenhall and Linn, seemed to specialize in certain items of their inventories to a greater extent than the more rural stores of Armstrong and Taylor. Dickson and Polk, located in hinterland town shops, had the greatest variety of goods on hand, in particular carrying tack, hunting supplies, carpentry supplies and tools, that the rural shops and urban markets did not.

This comparative analysis suggests that shops and storehouses such as Dickson's, located in prominent transshipment centers like Christiana Bridge, provided a major source of imported goods for the hinterland. They were strategically located to carry on trade with the larger urban centers and areas of production, and were placed for easy access from the backcountry.

PHASE I INVESTIGATIONS

The Dickson Site (7NC-E-82) was first identified during the Phase I survey conducted by UDCAR archaeologists. A pedestrian

survey over the site location indicated a deep U-shaped terrace cut into the southern slope of the bluff above the marshland. Within this terrace was found brick and stone rubble on the surface, and evidence of a partial stone foundation. Phase I subsurface testing at this location consisted of the excavation of eight 3'x3' test units within and around the terrace (Figure 32). Five of these test units recovered substantial amounts of historic artifacts, including whitewares, ironstones, redwares, and window and bottle glass, and lesser amounts of stonewares and personal items, including 126 buttons of several types. Most of these artifacts dated from the second half of the nineteenth century, however, there were small amounts of cream colored ware and pearlware recovered as well. The partial stone foundation was tested for evidence of a builder's trench or footer, but the foundation proved to be only one stone in depth, and no trench was located. Exact dimensions of the structure were not ascertained at this time, but it was estimated to be approximately 22'x24'. Appendix II contains an inventory of the artifacts recovered during the Phase I and II investigations of the Dickson Site.

PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS

Intensive Phase II investigations at the W. Dickson Site (7NC-E-82) resulted in the excavation of a multi-component historic site (Figure 33). Two site occupations, in two distinct structures, were identified. The late occupation, dating to the second half of the nineteenth century, will be designated as Structure A. The earlier occupation, which dated to the late

FIGURE 32
Dickson Site (7NC-E-82), Phase I and II Testing Plan

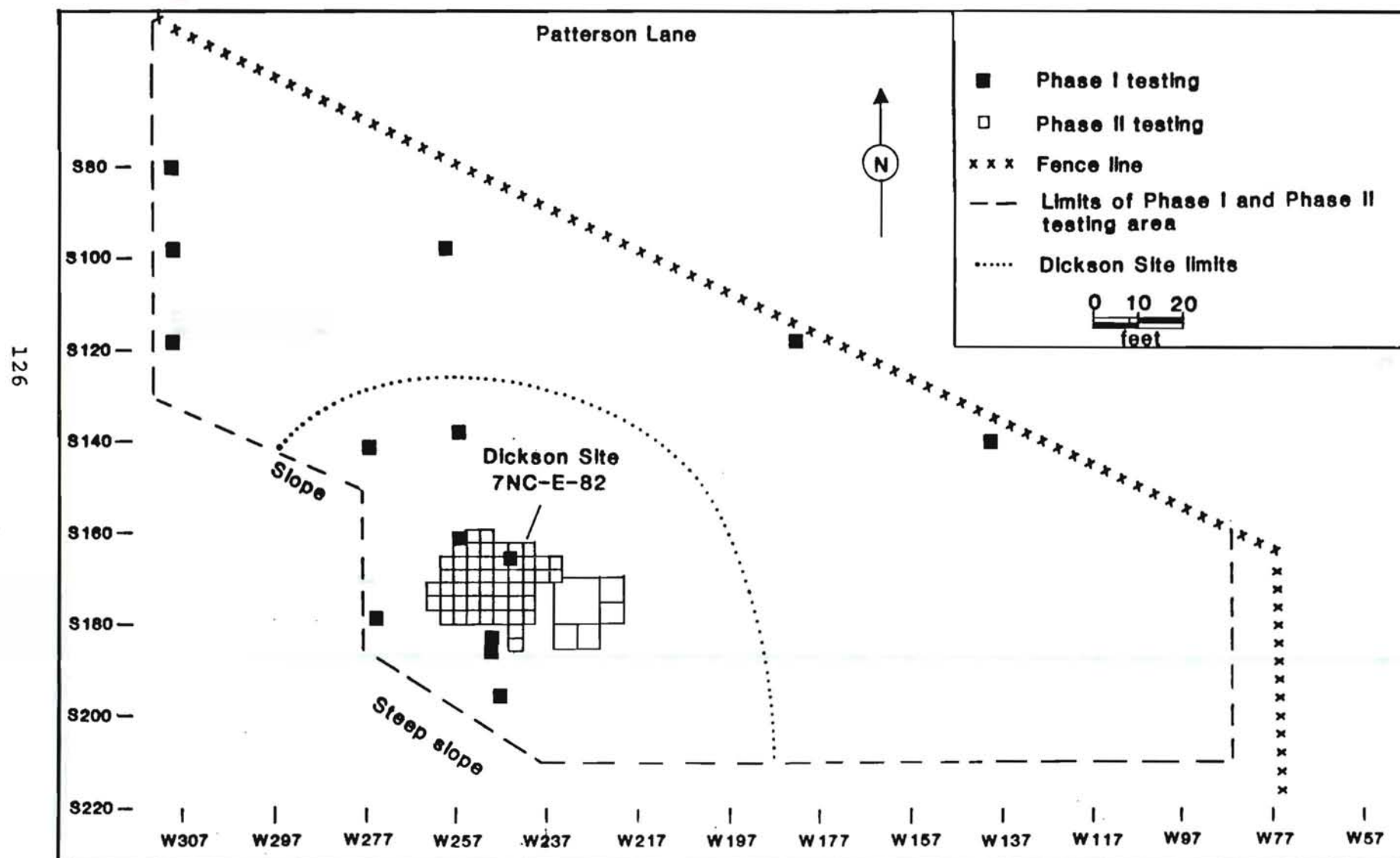
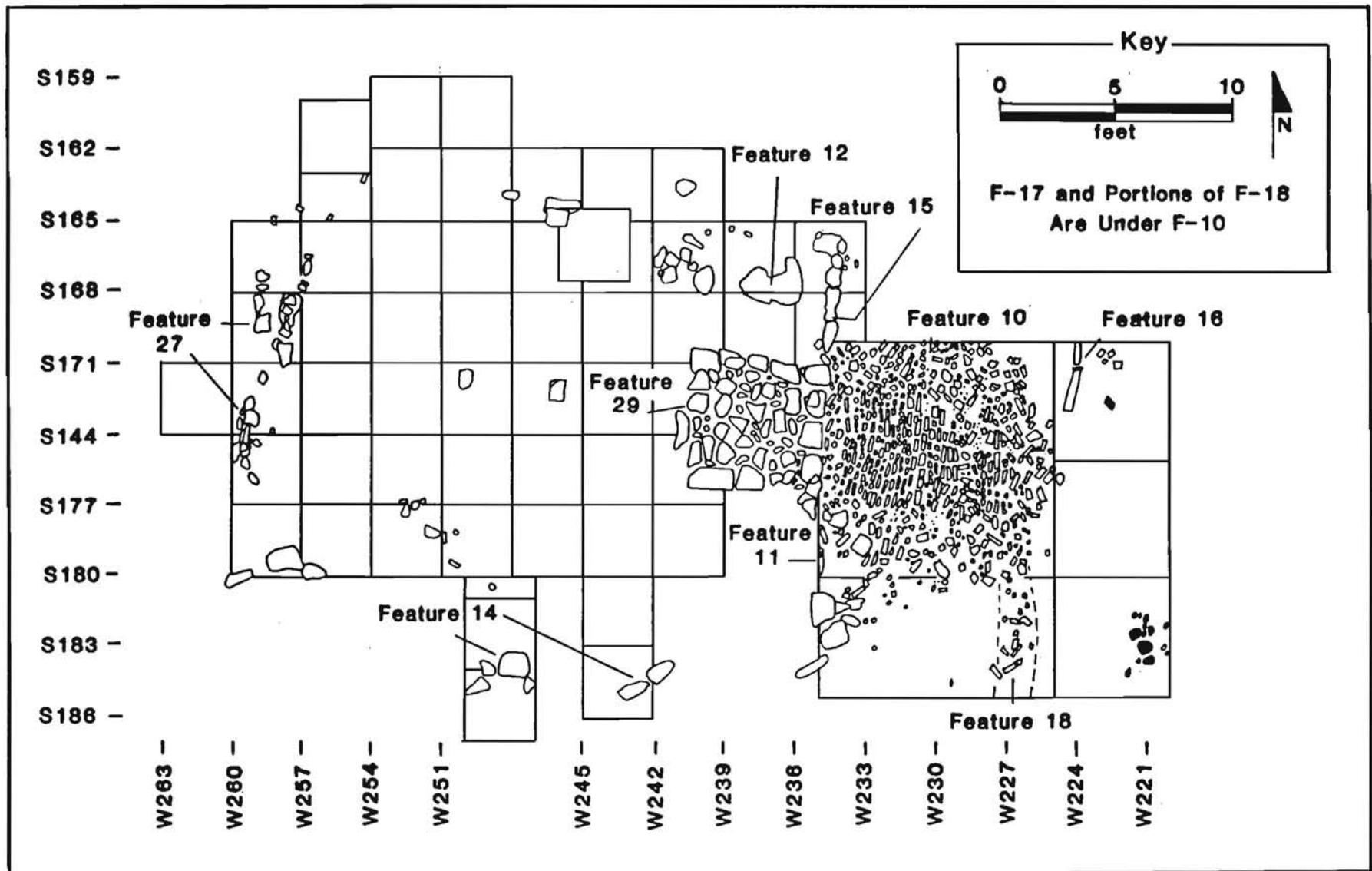


FIGURE 33

Dickson Site (7NC-E-82), Structure A Testing Plan

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eighteenth through early nineteenth century, will be called in this discussion Structure B. Results and findings of this investigation were based on the excavation of a total of 60 contiguous test units and 255 shovel tests laid out in grid-fashion using the existing DelDOT grid. These test units were 3'x3', 5'x5', and 10'x10' in size. In addition to the test units, 18 features were excavated. Figures 33 and 34 illustrate the test units and features excavated and their locations.

During the initial excavation of the Phase II testing, a red-orange fill layer of clay was encountered immediately below the remains of Structure A (Plate 11 and Figures 35 and 36). This clay cap was approximately 9'x15' and covered a large portion of the site area. It was used to cover over the remains of the earlier structure (Structure B) and to provide a level surface for the later structure. In addition, this clay cap effectively sealed the majority of features associated with the earlier house. The stone foundation associated with Structure A is largely disturbed with only the east wall intact. Large stones thought to be associated with this foundation are present in a scattered rectangular fashion which probably approximates the later structure's size and foundation location. The approximate dimensions of Structure A are 20'x24'.

Each test unit was excavated individually along with the features as they were uncovered. Careful attention was paid to the mapping and the photographing of the site. Table 10 summarizes the features excavated at the W. Dickson Site (7NC-E-82), including its cultural designation (i.e., feature

FIGURE 34
Dickson Site (7NC-E-82), Structure B Testing Plan

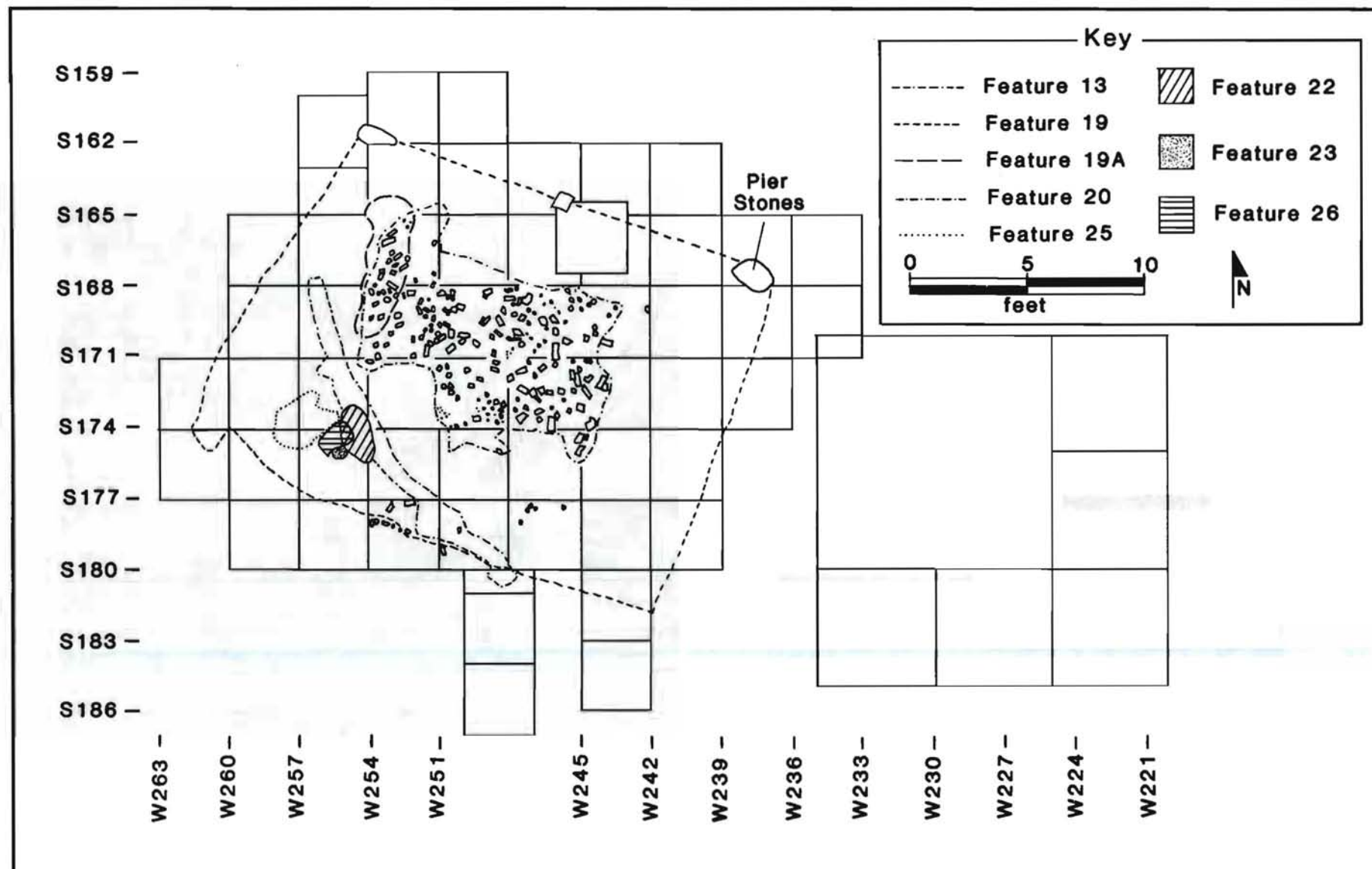


PLATE 11

Dickson Site (7NC-E-82), Clay Cap Profile

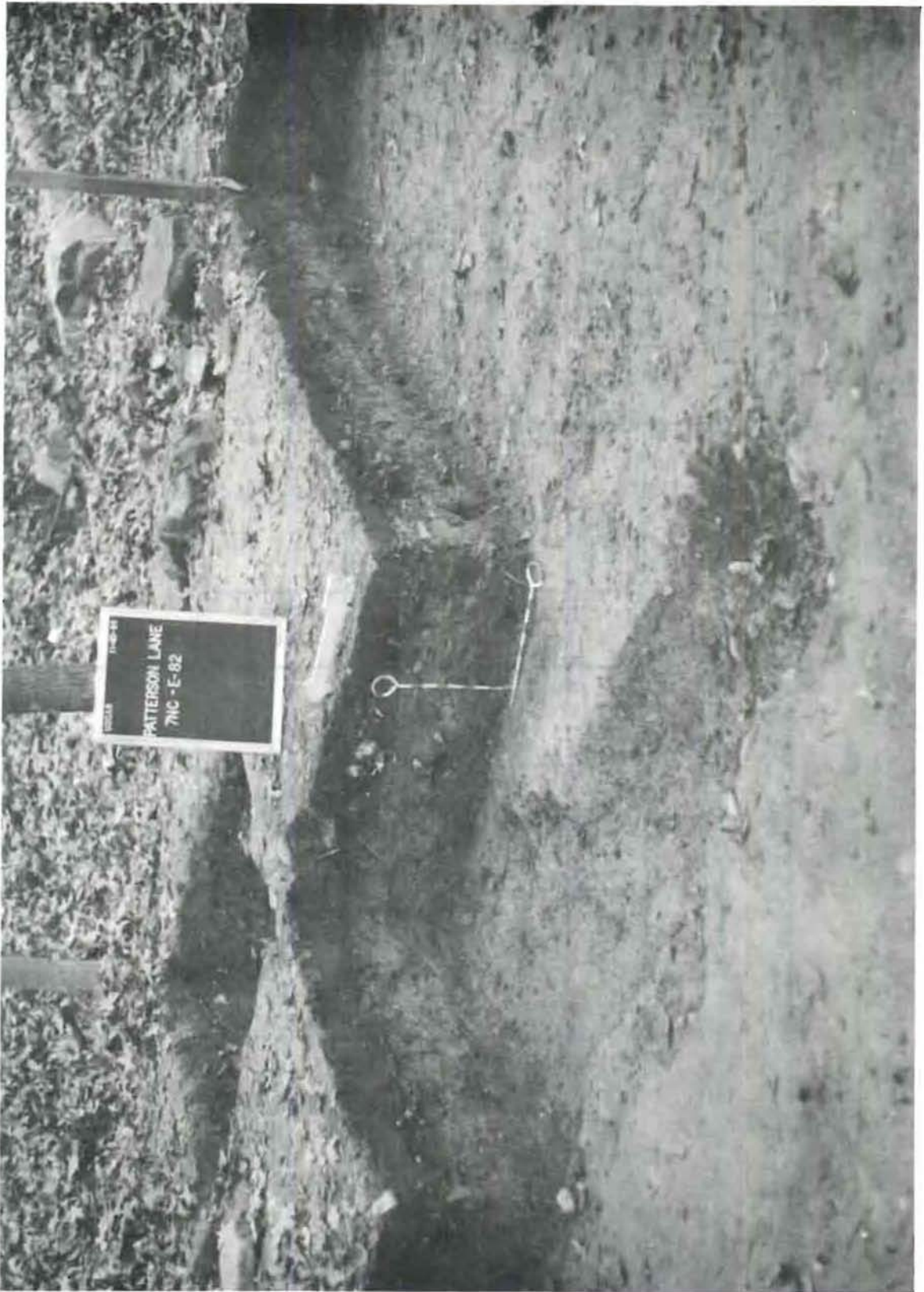


FIGURE 35
Dickson Site (7NC-E-82), North-South Profile

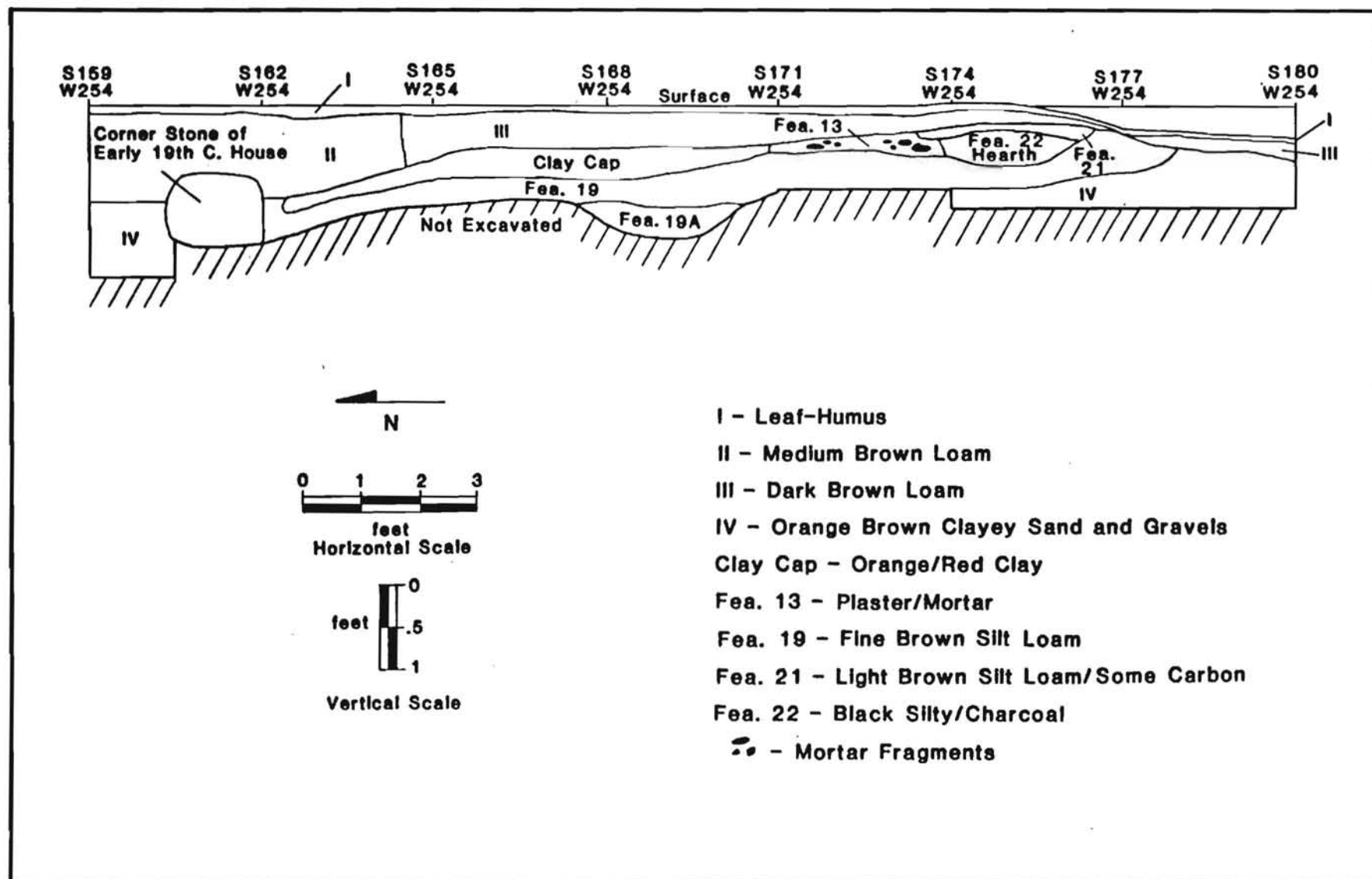
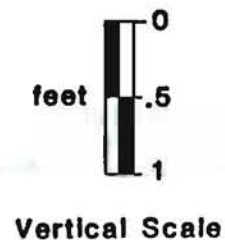
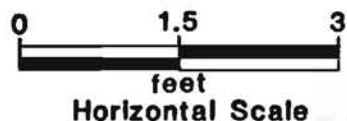
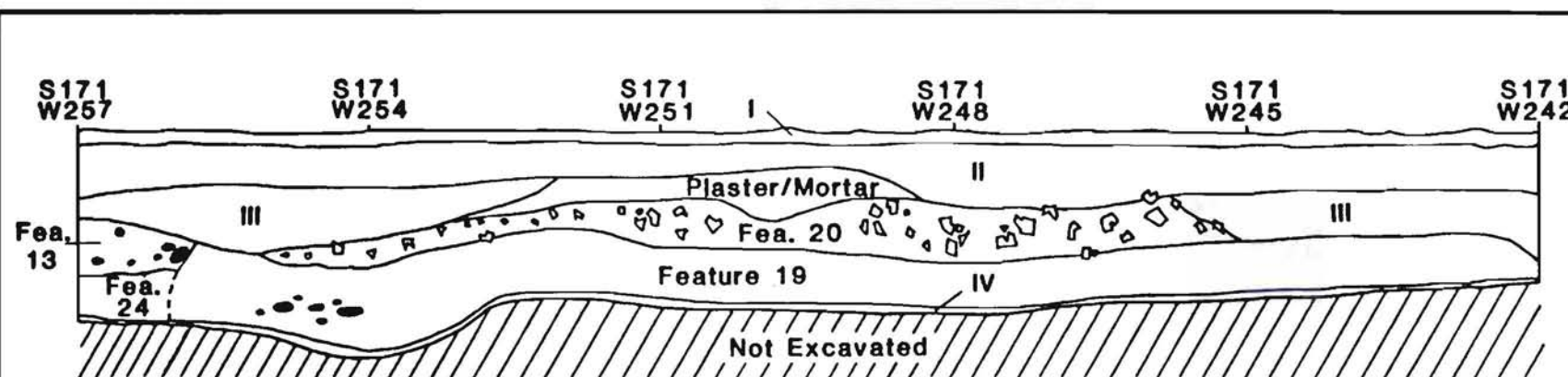


FIGURE 36
Dickson Site (7NC-E-82), East-West Profile



- I - Leaf-Humus
- II - Medium Brown Loam
- III - Dark Brown Loam
- IV - Orange Brown Clayey Sand and Gravels
- Fea. 13 - Plaster/Mortar
- Fea. 19 - Fine Brown Silty Loam
- Fea. 20 - Brick Fragments
- Fea. 24 - Fine Brown Silty Loam
-  - Mortar Fragments
-  - Brick Fragments

TABLE 10

DICKSON SITE (7NC-E-82),
FEATURE SUMMARY

Feature Number	Cultural Designation	Approximate Dimensions	Associated House	Mean Ceramic Date
10	Chimney-Brick Fall	12' x 10'	Later Structure	1854.4
11, 15	East Stone Foundation	20' x 1'	Later Structure	-----
12	Mortar/Plaster Concentration	2.5' X 1.5'	Later Structure	1834.1
13	Linear Mortar/ Plaster Concentration	14' x 1'	Early Structure	1810.5
14	South Stone Foundation	indeterminate est. 26' x 1'	Later Structure	-----
16	Pipe and Trench (S175W220)	.5' X 3.5'	Later Structure	no ceramics
17	Pipe and Trench (S180W225, NE1/4)	.75' X 4.25'	Later Structure	1860.6
18	Pipe and Trench (S180W225, SE1/4)	.75' X 15'	Later Structure	1856.3
19,19A	Refuse Midden Beneath House	21' x 16'	Early Structure	1811.8
20	Hand-Molded Brick Concentration	10' x 10'	Early Structure	1816.0

TABLE 10 (cont.)

21	A concentration of sandy loam with artifacts	4' X 3'	Early Structure	1806.3
22	Possible Hearth	2' x 1.5'	Early Structure	no ceramics
23	Plaster Concentration	.5' X 1.0'	Early Structure	no ceramics
24/29	Refuse Midden beneath house - Feature 19	21' X 16'	Early Structure	1811.8
25	Brick, mortar/plaster frags, some carbon flecking - associated with Feature 22	2' x 3'	Early Structure	1805.8
27	West Stone Foundation	indeterminate est. 20' x 1'	Later Structure	-----
29	Stone-Hearth Base	5.5' x 6.0'	Later Structure	-----

interpretation, approximate dimensions and which structure [A or B] with which it is associated).

Due to the large number of artifacts, time constraints placed on the excavation, and the sealed conditions of the remains of Structure B, it was decided to only sample a portion of the later house occupation. Approximately 50% of Structure A was subjected to archaeological investigation and recording, whereas a 100% sampling technique was conducted on Structure B.

Structure A (Dickson II)

In addition to test unit excavations, ten features were identified and excavated that were associated with Structure A. These included structural features, a stone hearth and chimney, and drain pipe features.

The first feature identified of Structure A, Feature 10, was a brick-chimney fall (Plate 12). The brick fall was approximately 12'x10' and consisted of machine-made bricks, some glazed and mortared. A small portion of the inside of the chimney was exposed revealing smoke-blackened brick surfaces. The central portion of the brick-chimney fall had remained reasonably intact after falling off of the east foundation wall (Features 11 and 15) with associated bricks scattering around it. A mean ceramic date of 1854.4 indicates its association with the later structure.

Features 11 and 15 represent the most intact portion of the stone foundation associated with the later structure. These features made up the east foundation. This foundation consisted of a one rock dry laid linear arrangement of large stones. The east foundation was approximately 20'x1' in size. Feature 29 was

PLATE 12
Dickson Site (7NC-E-82),
Plan View of Features 10, 17, and 18



a square stone hearth/chimney base approximately 5.5'x6.0'. The feature was adjacent to the east foundation wall (Features 11 and 15) and the brick chimney fall (Feature 10). Feature 29 was comprised of a number of very large dry laid stones, and was one stone thick (Plate 13).

Feature 12 consisted of a small, indistinct concentration of mortar and plaster. The dimensions of Feature 12 were roughly 2.5'x1.5'. Artifacts recovered with the feature or near it included whiteware, yellowware, and a nickel plated copper belt buckle marked with "pat. June 16, [18]85" indicating its association with the later structure. Feature 12 had a mean ceramic date of 1834.1.

Feature 14 consisted of several large, possible foundation stones, located just south of what is believed to be the south edge of the later structure. No intact stone foundation existed along here, though the stones found nearby probably represented portions of the foundation. There was a somewhat sharp change in the contour along the south edge. This break from the flat, level, U-shaped terrace to a more sloping land surface may represent the south edge of the later structure.

The west stone foundation of the later structure was Feature 27. The stones did not form any intact foundation; however, they were arranged in such a fashion as to suggest a foundation. Approximate dimensions of Feature 27 were 20'x1'.

Features 16, 17, and 18 were terra cotta pipes and their associated trenches running north-south with the slope of the bluff. These features were found next to and under Feature 10. The origin and destination of each pipe is unclear, but they

PLATE 13
Dickson Site (7NC-E-82),
Plan View of Feature 29, Chimney Base



probably were used to improve drainage around the house. Two of the pipes were redware and the other of a more modern terra cotta sewer pipe. Ceramic dates derived for Features 17 and 18 give mean ceramic dates of 1860.6 and 1856.3 respectively.

Levels 1 and 2 of the test units excavated from the area that was located inside of Structure A were associated with that building and recovered the largest number of artifacts, including whitewares and ironstones, pearlwares, yellowwares, and blue and gray stonewares, large amounts of bottle and window glass, buttons, thimbles, and other personal items. The majority of reconstructable ceramic vessels associated with Structure A were recovered from these test units. A mean ceramic date of 1821.5 was derived for Structure A, which is not in agreement with the other MCDs from the features associated with Structure A. Additionally, nineteen dateable coins were recovered from the interior of Structure A, and these provide a mean coin date of 1872 for the structure. This date fits with both the archaeologically derived MCDs and the historic data for the building.

Structure B (Dickson I)

The eight features associated with the earlier structure included structural features, refuse middens, a hearth, and a brick concentration. The mean ceramic date for six of the eight features ranged from 1805.8 to 1816.

Of the features associated with the earlier structure, called Structure B, Feature 19 was the most extensive. Feature 19 was defined as having a light brown silt loam laden with artifacts and some carbon flecking, seen in a surrounding orange-

brown clayey sand. The approximate dimensions of Feature 19 were 21'x16'. The feature was relatively flat-bottomed with quickly sloping sides. The feature was from three to six inches thick. The feature edges were well-defined along the north and west sides. The east and south edges of Feature 19 were less defined, especially in the southeast corner due to a large tree disturbance. The feature edges appear to define the edges of the earlier structure. Three large flat stones, spaced at approximately nine foot intervals, were seen along the north edge of Feature 19. They appear to be pier stones on which the earlier structure may have rested. Artifacts from Feature 19 included handpainted polychrome and shell-edged pearlwares, creamwares, redwares, bone, shell, and metal shank buttons, and coins, and the feature has a mean ceramic date of 1811.8. Eleven coins were recovered from Feature 19, ranging in date from King George III half-pennies (circa 1770-1775) to an 1830 U.S. Liberty Head Cent. A mean coin date of 1806.8 was derived from these for the feature. Feature 19 represented a deposition of cultural materials which could have fallen through the floor of the earlier structure, had been tossed under the floor, and/or had been dragged under the structure. Feature 19 was probably first excavated to form a flat level area for the earlier structure and subsequently became infilled with cultural materials during its occupation. The red clay cap was put down after the removal of Structure B, and covered most of Feature 19, effectively sealing it intact and undisturbed.

Feature 13 was a linear mortar and plaster concentration approximately 15'x1.5' in size. The exact function of this

feature is unknown, because the feature originated from under the clay cap and stuck up into the soils of the later structure. Feature 13 is thought to be associated with the earlier structures based on its vertical origin, artifacts, and a mean ceramic date of 1810.5.

Feature 20 was identified as a brick scatter located above portions of Feature 19 and intruding into the red clay cap. The feature was approximately 10'x10' and consisted of hand-molded bricks. These bricks were probably associated with nearby Feature 22. Ceramics found in the feature produced a mean ceramic date of 1816.0. Feature 21 consisted of a light brown sandy loam with charcoal flecking and small orange brick fragments. Artifacts recovered were primarily ceramics, buttons, and nails and had a mean ceramic date of 1806.3. Feature 21 is thin and somewhat indistinct and overlies Features 22, 23, 24, and 25, all of which are superimposed in Feature 19. Feature 22 represents a possible hearth location or ash dump. The feature was a dark charcoal lens with some brick fragments. The feature dimensions were 2.5'x1.5'x.5' (depth) and oval in shape. Feature 23 was a plaster/mortar concentration located beneath Feature 21. It is located near Feature 13 and is probably related to Feature 13. Feature 24 was originally identified as a separate feature. Soils were identical to those of Feature 19, a light brown silty loam with carbon flecking. In addition, artifact classes were also identical. As Feature 24 was exposed, it became clear that it was an extension of Feature 19, west of Feature 13. Feature 25 consisted of a dark brown silty loam with

brick fragments, carbon flecking, mortar, and plaster. The dimensions of the feature were 2'x2.5' and near Feature 22. The darker soils and carbon flecking with brick fragments suggests an association with Feature 22. A mean ceramic date of 1805.8 was produced from the ceramics found in the feature.

Upon completion of the test unit and feature excavations, an intensive shovel testing program was implemented to locate any associated features or artifact concentrations beyond the limits of the known site occupations. The shovel testing was concentrated to the north and east of the W. Dickson Site (7NC-E-82) and complemented the previous Phase I testing already accomplished by both DelDOT and UDCAR archaeologists. A 5'x5' and 10'x10' grid was established off of the existing grid. A total of 255 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated. The STPs were an average of 1 foot in diameter and 1.5' in depth. Figure 37 illustrates the STP pattern employed. Artifacts found in the shovel tests were few in number. Shovel Test Pit S115 W222, produced one possible jasper core, while the remaining shovel tests produced historic materials only. Total numbers of artifacts per shovel test ranged from zero to 42. Shovel Test Pit S190 W217 produced 42 historic artifacts. A concentration of historic artifacts consisting of whiteware fragments, clear and green bottle glass, window glass, nail, shell and brick fragments, probably representing a side yard area for Structure A, was noted adjacent east and south of Feature 10 (Figure 37) and included STP S190 W217; however, soil profiles did not indicate feature disturbances. The shovel testing failed to identify any additional features.

FIGURE 37A

Dickson Site (7NC-E-82), Plan of the Shovel Test Pattern

143

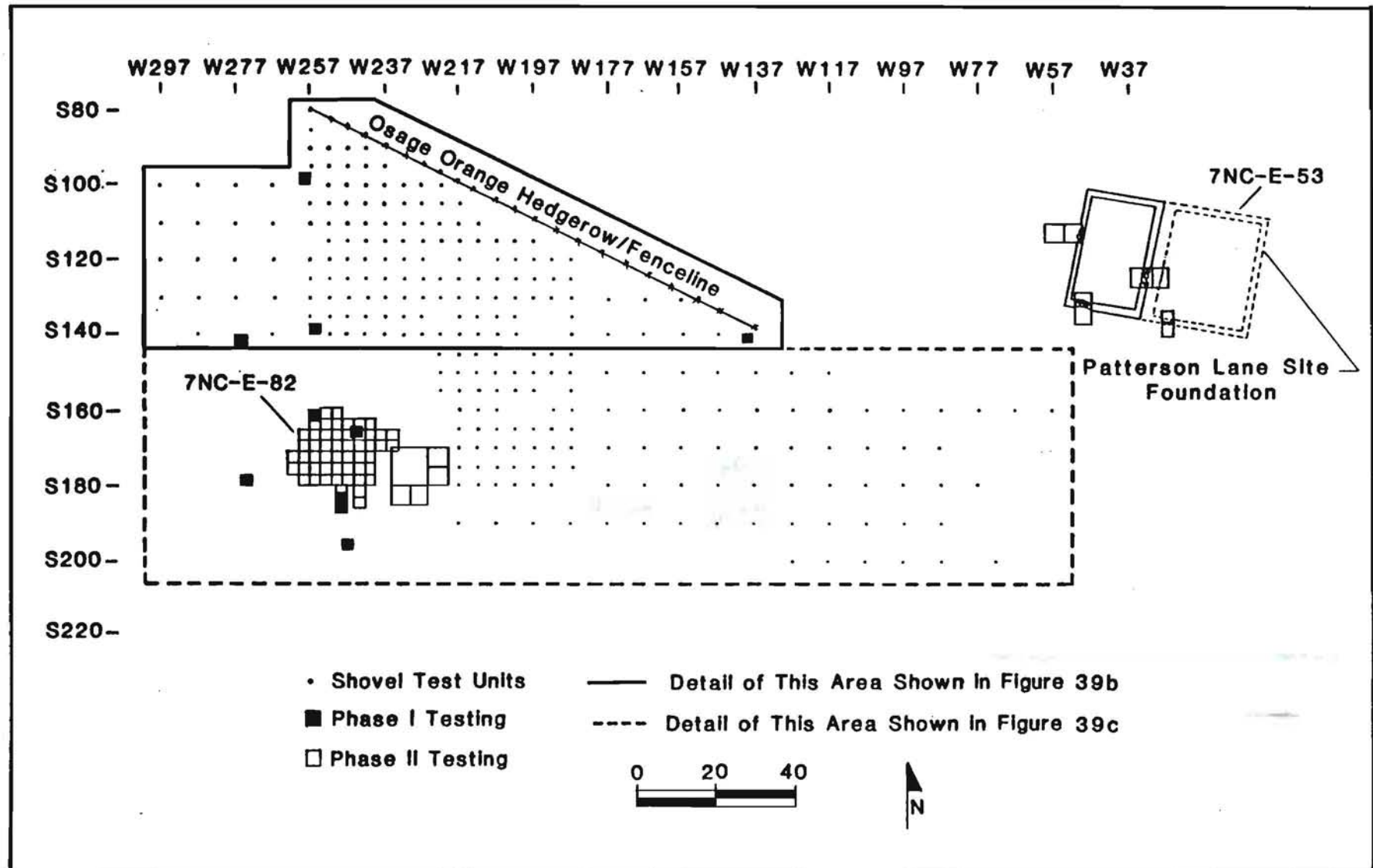
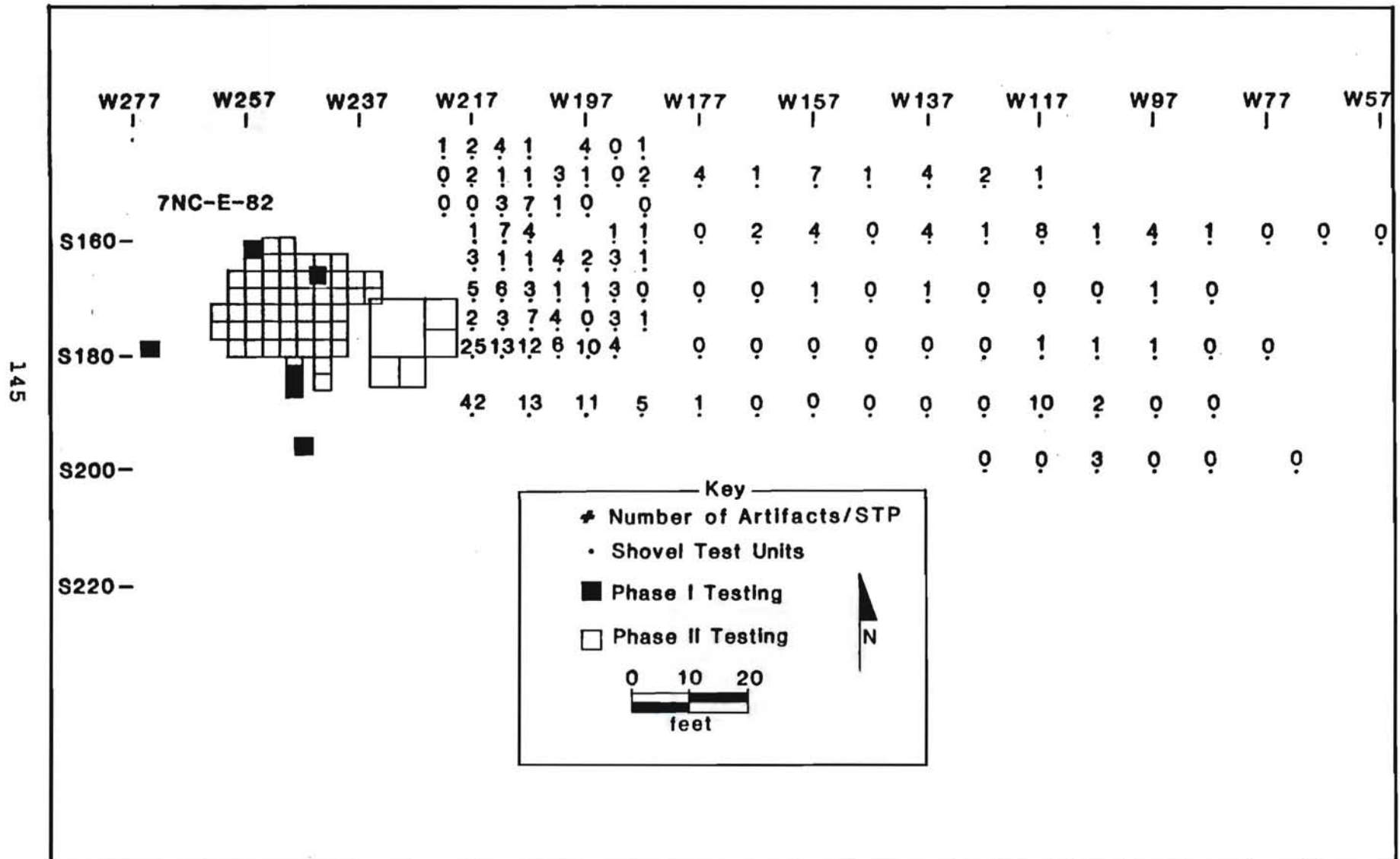


FIGURE 37C

Dickson Site (7NC-E-82), Plan of the Shovel Test Pattern (cont.)



ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Introduction

The site occupations identified at the Dickson Site can be divided into two temporal periods; the storehouse period, from circa 1780 to 1845, and the tenant house period from circa 1845 to about 1919. These two periods coincide with the two structures identified archaeologically at the site. Structure B is associated with the storehouse occupation, and is known hereafter as Dickson I. This site has a mean historic occupation date of 1812, and an MCD of 1811. Structure A is associated with the second period of site occupation, and will be called Dickson II. This site has a mean historic occupation date of 1882, and an unusually early MCD of 1822. All historic evidence, and even additional archaeological evidence points to the historic mean as the accurate date. The discrepancy between the MCD and the historic mean date can best be explained as a result of second-hand ceramic acquisition by the site's black, and comparatively poor, inhabitants from that time period, a trend that Otto (1984) observed in the ceramic assemblage of the slave quarters at Cannon's Point, Georgia.

The artifact assemblages from each of these occupations will be detailed below, beginning with the Dickson I assemblage, which consists of the artifacts recovered from Features 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 25. The Dickson II assemblage is made up primarily of artifacts recovered from the Levels I and II of the site. Complete catalogs of both occupations are located in Appendix II. A summary of the artifacts from Features 19 and 21, the largest Dickson I artifact assemblages, are presented in Table 11.

TABLE 11 (cont.)

Feature 21		
Kitchen		
1. Ceramics	122	
5. Pharmaceutical	4	
6. Glassware	4	130 (68.42%)
Faunal		
9. Bone	18	
9a. Shell	1	19 (10%)
Architecture		
10. Window Glass	12	
11. Nails	16	
12. Spikes	2	30 (15.80%)
Furniture		
15. Furniture Hardware	1	1 (.05%)
Clothing		
21. Buttons	1	1 (.05%)
Tobacco		
30. Pipes	4	4 (2.10%)
Unidentified	4	4 (2.10%)
Prehistoric	1	1 (.05%)
TOTAL		190

Dickson I

Kitchen Group Artifacts: By far the greatest number of kitchen group artifacts found at Dickson I were ceramic vessels. Of the total of 241 ceramic vessels (or 1520 sherds) identified at the site, all were kitchen-related. There were no chamber wares at all. Thirty-one redware vessels of a variety of decorative types, including trailed slipware, dark and clear glazed, and speckled redwares, accounted for 13% of the total ceramic assemblage (Plate 14). Redware vessel types reconstructed included bowls, dishes, milkpans, a small 1 1/2"

TABLE 11

DICKSON I OCCUPATION (7NC-E-82),
ARTIFACT CLASSES AND GROUPS, FEATURES 19 AND 21

Feature 19		
Kitchen		
1. Ceramics	1273	
2. Wine Bottles	53	
3. Case Bottles		
4. Tumblers	57	
5. Pharmaceutical Bottles	31	
6. Glassware	87	
7. Tableware	19	1520 (44.80%)
Faunal		
9. Bone	349	
9a. Shell	64	413 (12.16%)
Architecture		
10. Window Glass	506	
11. Nails	397	
12. Spikes	17	
13. Construction Hardware	8	
14. Door Locks	0	928 (27.34%)
Furniture	0	0 (0%)
Arms	0	0 (0%)
Clothing		
19. Buckles	3	
20. Thimbles	4	
21. Buttons	127	
22. Scissors	1	
23. Pins	3	
25. Bale Seals	2	
* Clothing	4	
* Cuff links	3	147 (4.33%)
Personal		
27. Coins	11	
28. Keys	1	
29. Personal Items	4	26 (0.76%)
Tobacco		
30. Pipes	173	173 (5.10%)
Activities		
33. Toys	6	
39. Stable and Barn	1	
40. Miscellaneous Hardware	16	23 (0.70%)
Unidentified	159	159 (4.70%)
TOTAL		3394 (100.00%)

PLATE 14

Earthenware Vessels

from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT: Slip-trailed redware plates; clear lead glaze with coggled rim; clear lead glaze, coggle rim plate; iron oxide glaze refined redware strap handle; manganese glaze, refined redware rim; lead glaze redware toy tea cup; slip-trailed redware plate with coggle rim

child's tea cup, pitchers, mugs, and plates with coggle, smooth and dentate rims. Many of the redware vessels showed signs on the exterior surfaces of burning, or heating, indicating use.

By far the largest category of ceramic type present at Dickson I was made up of 138 pearlware vessels, which comprised about 58% of the total assemblage. Vessel types included plates, dishes, bowls, and tea cups and saucers. Pearlware decorative types identified included plain, mocha/sponged, transfer-printed, polychrome stenciled hand-painted floral designs, monochrome hand-painted, embossed, finger-painted, and blue and green edged pearlwares. Of the pearlware vessels, plain and polychrome decorative motifs accounted for 92 vessels, or about 68% of all the pearlwares (Plates 15, 16, 17, and 18). Two of the pearlware vessels had maker's marks, an uncommon occurrence for vessels of this ware type (Noel-Hume 1969:394). On Vessel #49, which was a blue hand-painted floral design pearlware bowl, was an impressed "Adams . Warranted . Staffordshire ." surrounding an eagle with out-stretched wings. This mark was produced by William Adams of Tunstall, Stokes-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, and was apparently used only on deep blue printed wares between 1804 and 1840 (Godden 1964:21; Chaffers 1946:690). However, it was also found on Vessel #84, an undecorated creamware dish, though the eagle was slightly different. Vessel #79, a hand-painted floral design pearlware saucer, was marked with "Stubbs & Kent Longport", a mark used by Joseph Stubbs of Dale Hall, Longport, Burstem, between 1828 and 1830 (Godden 1964:601; Chaffers 1946:747; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:352).

PLATE 15

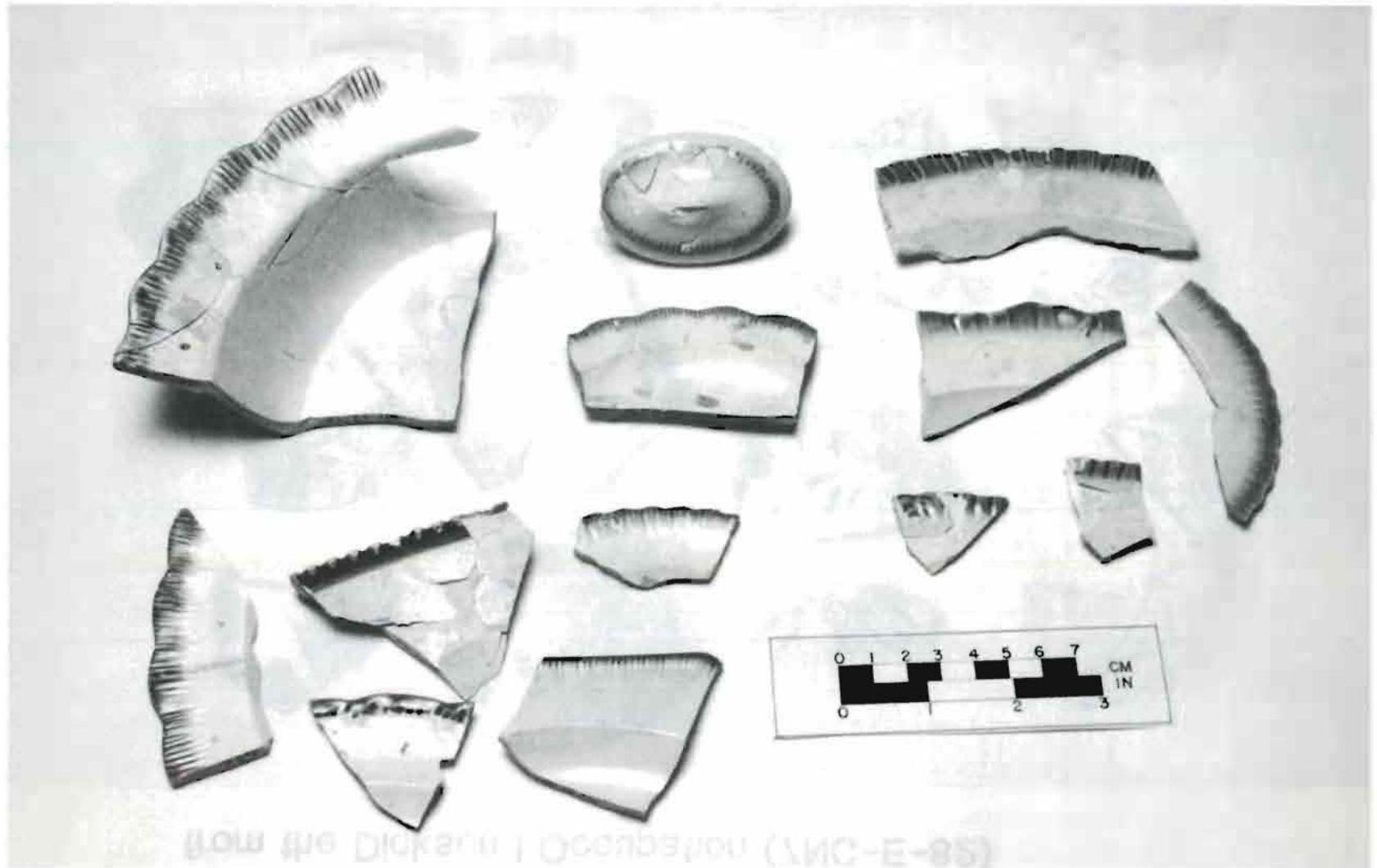
Stenciled and Hand-painted Pearlware Vessels
from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



Assorted pearlware vessels c.1810-1840 including teacups, saucers, and plates, knob, and handles. All vessels are polychrome, except the plate at the bottom left, which is monochrome blue and marked with an eagle and "ADAMS . WARRANTED . STAFFORDSHIRE"

PLATE 16

Shell-edged and Embossed Pearlware Vessels
from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



Variety of shell and embossed edges, the five rim fragments on the right are green-edged, the remainder are blue

PLATE 17

Finger-painted and Annular Pearlware Vessels
from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)

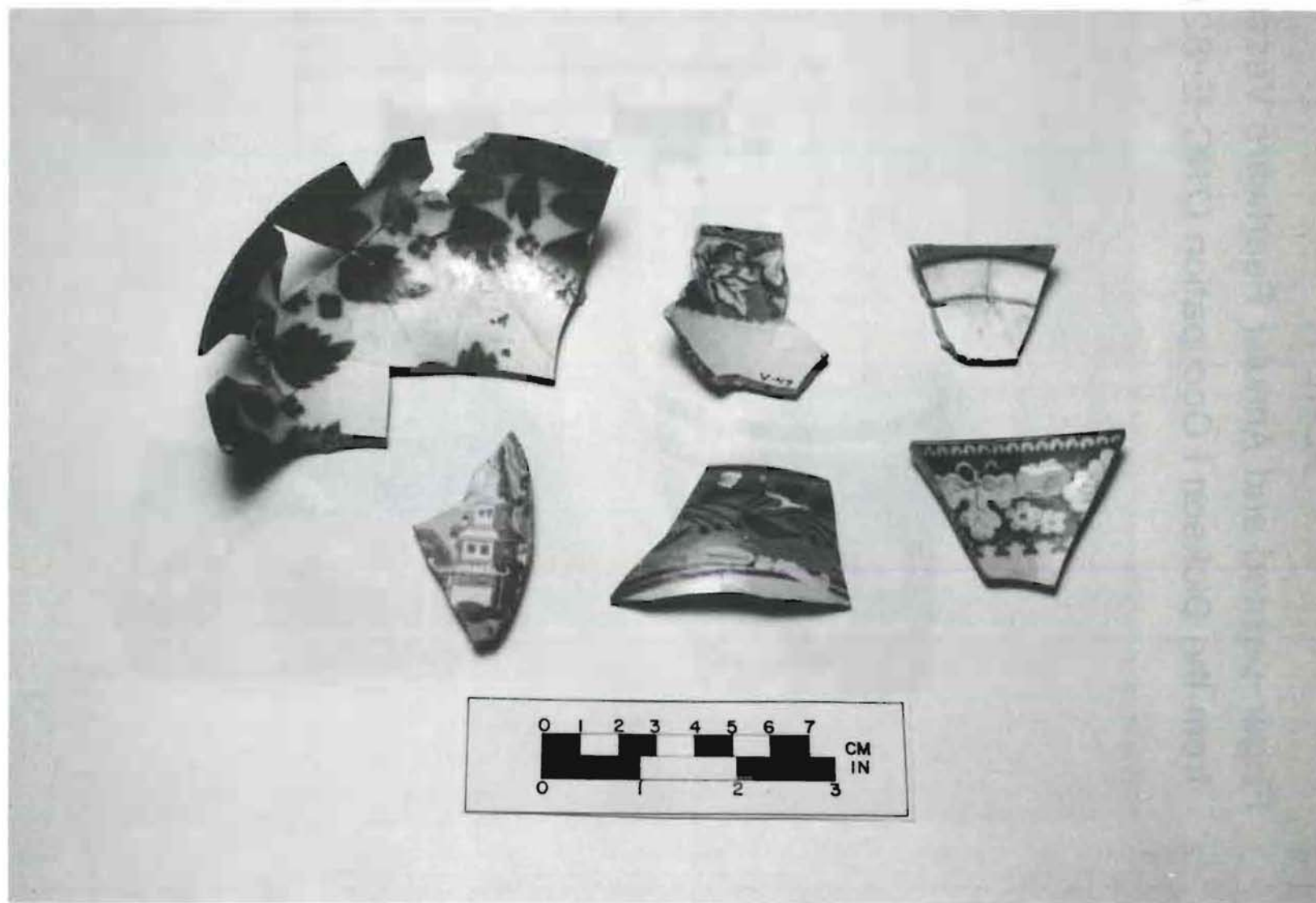


Both vessels are pearlware finger painted bowls

PLATE 18

Pearlware Vessels

from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



TOP ROW: Hand-painted small plate; transfer print cup; hand-painted plate fragment
 BOTTOM ROW: Transfer print plate; hand-painted bowl; transfer print cup

Creamwares, primarily undecorated vessels, two annular vessels, and one Whieldon vessel, accounted for 29 vessels, or 12% of the assemblage (Plate 19). Most of the vessel forms for creamware were flatwares, such as plates, dishes, and saucers, but hollowwares such as cups, tea pots, a mug, pitchers, and bowls were also found. Several edged creamware plates were recovered, and rim patterns seen on the creamware plates included Flat (Vessel #206), Concave (Vessel #207), and Royal Rim (Vessel #218) (Noel-Hume 1973:222).

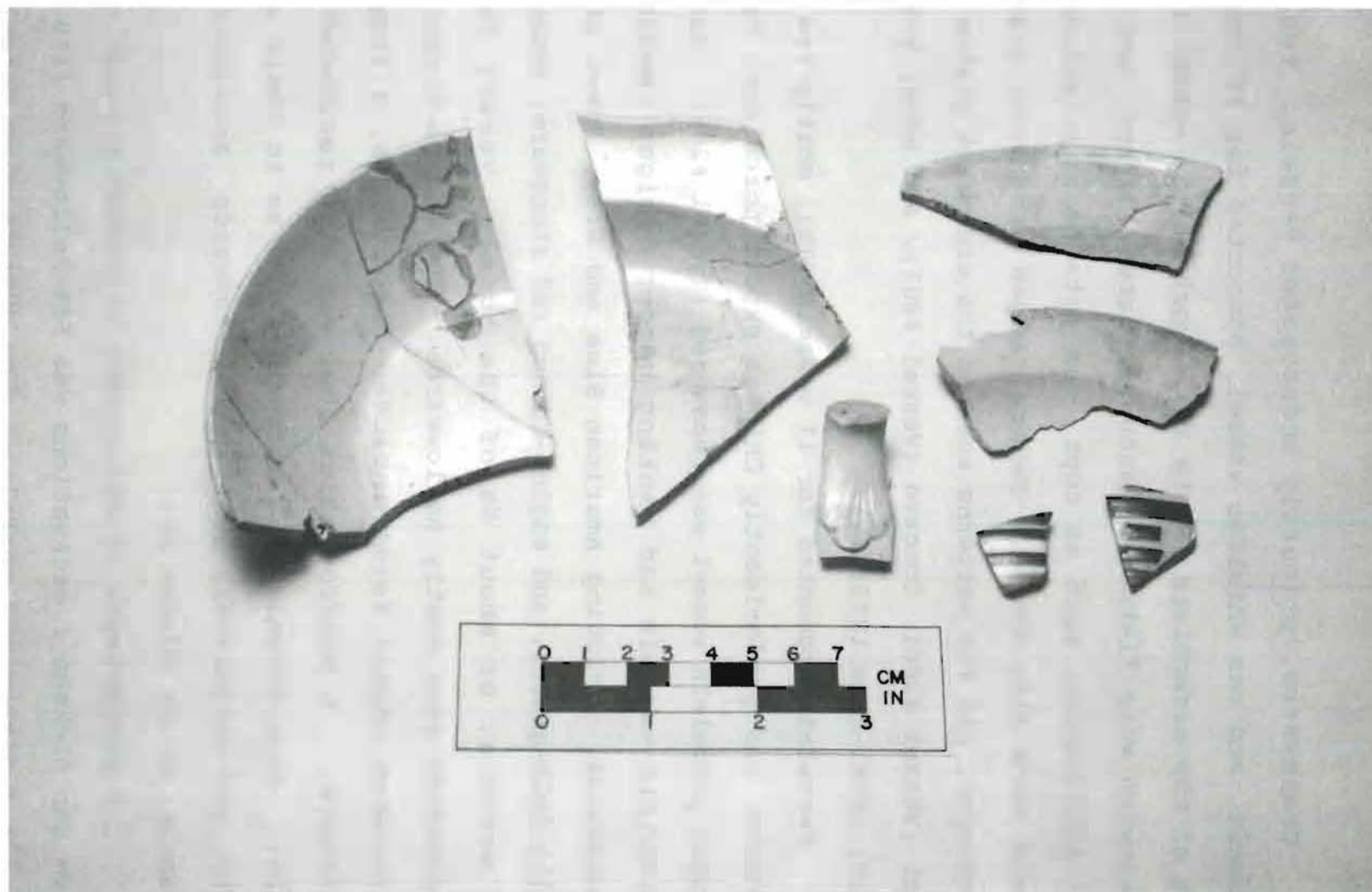
Porcelain accounted for 17 vessels (7%), mostly tea cups and saucers, and predominantly Chinese export porcelain, though one bisque porcelain vessel was recovered (Vessel #296). Many of the porcelain vessels had Nanking border designs (Mudge 1962). Stonewares, including American Blue and Gray, Brown stoneware, white salt-glazed, and engine-turned red stoneware, accounted for 13 vessels, or about 5% of the total. Vessel forms for stonewares were mostly hollowwares. The engine-turned refined stoneware vessel forms included three bowls, a teapot, and pitchers. A Staffordshire bowl was also recovered (Vessel #225). Four vessels were unidentifiable as to their ware type (2%), and whitewares, delft and yellowwares accounted for six vessels, or 3% (Plates 20).

The percentages of hollowware to flatware forms recovered from the Dickson I excavations was 58% hollowware (110 vessels) to 42% flatware (79 vessels). The overwhelming ceramic vessel drinking form found were cups -- 92%, to only 8% mugs and/or jugs (61 vessels to 5 vessels). Serving forms predominated over preparation and storage forms 163 to 24, or 87% to 13%.

PLATE 19

Creamware Vessels

from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)

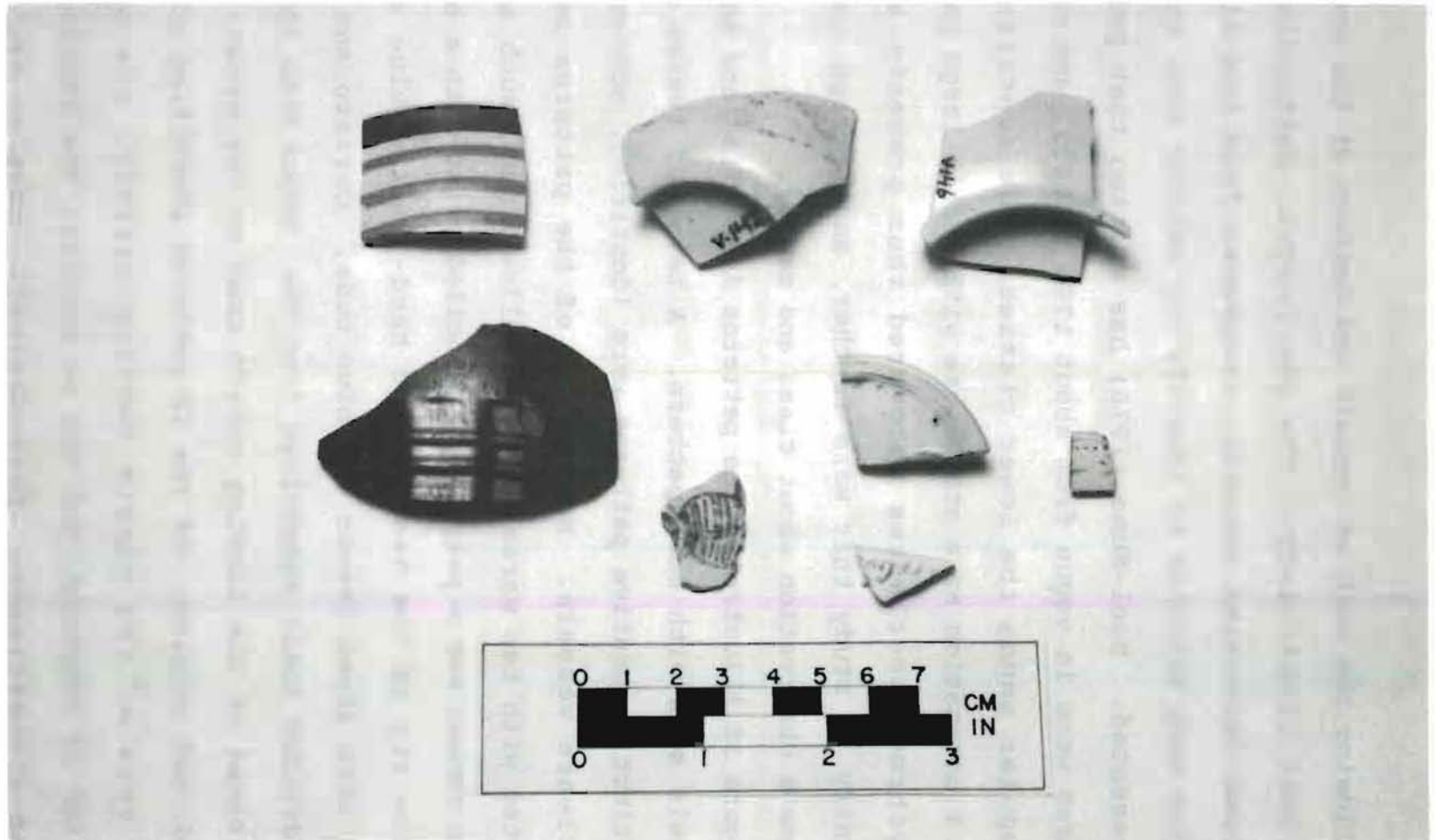


CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT: Shallow bowl with plain rim, marked with eagle and "ADAMS . WARRANTED . STAFFORDSHIRE"; plate with royal rim; two plates with plain rims; two brown annular hollowware forms; strap handle with leaf terminus

PLATE 20

Other Vessels

from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



TOP ROW: Brown annular whiteware hollowware; porcelain cup with red overglaze enamel; plain porcelain cup

BOTTOM ROW: Refined, molded redware; polychrome hand-painted tin glaze with buff paste; porcelain lid with polychrome overglaze enamel; bisque porcelain with incised writing; porcelain saucer with polychrome overglaze enamel

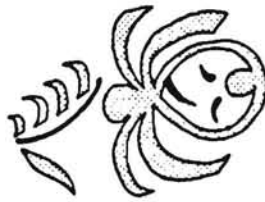
Following the work of Cerrato and Cerrato at the Requa site in New York (1984:14-29), the pearlwares, particularly the polychrome-decorated vessels, recovered from the Dickson I occupation were examined to identify any ceramic sets that might be represented. Noel-Hume (1978) has written that polychrome pearlwares were in vogue from about 1795 to 1835, and that they were popular among the lower classes. The function of the Dickson I occupation as a storehouse with such a large percentage of polychrome pearlwares recovered thus presents a unique opportunity to study this ware further, and perhaps comment on Noel-Hume's observation about class and status.

Figure 38 illustrates the patterns identified and the number of vessels seen with each pattern. A total of twelve separate and distinct decorative patterns were identified, accounting for 54 pearlware vessels. Nearly all of the patterns seen were associated with tea wares or other hollow forms, such as bowls. The most common was a polychrome stenciled print with a blue band along the rim of the vessel, and hand-painted blue and gold flowers with green leaves and blue buds. Cerrato and Cerrato (1984) divided their assemblage from the Requa site into three groups based on the banding motifs used on the wares; simple, compound, and complex. Of the 12 patterns identified at Dickson I, six were of the simple banding variety, one could be classified as compound, and one as complex; the remaining four were not classifiable. Interestingly, none of the Dickson patterns matched any of the patterns illustrated by Cerrato and Cerrato from Requa, suggesting that the range of decorative motifs available to early nineteenth century consumers was

FIGURE 38A

Polychrome Pearlware Patterns from Dickson I

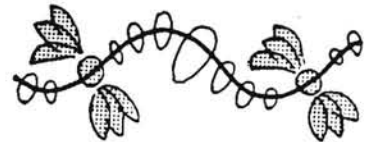
10



Polychrome stencil print—blue band along rim, hand painted blue and gold flowers, green leaves, gold buds

Polychrome stencil print—green band along rim (bifacially), green and blue flowers with gold buds and green vines or blue buds on green vines

5



2



Polychrome stencil print—black or pink vine with light or dark green leaves

3



Polychrome stencil print—greenish brown band along rim (unifacially), blue flowers, gold flowers with blue buds, green vines, brown leaves and brown buds

4



Polychrome stencil print—double brown band on inner vessel wall, single brown band on outer. Brown vine with brown and/or green leaves, blue buds, and gold flowers

Polychrome stencil print—greenish brown band along rim, brown leaves and green leaves, blue flowers and gold buds

5



* Number denotes quantity of artifacts bearing that design

FIGURE 38B

Polychrome Pearlware Patterns from Dickson I (cont.)

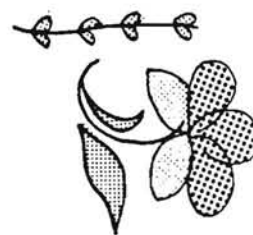
4



Polychrome stencil print-yellow hand painted flowers with brown outline, brown stems, brown leaves, and blue band along rim

Polychrome stencil print-yellow and blue flowers, yellow and blue buds, brown stem, brown and green leaves with gold and blue buds

2



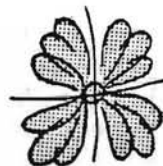
4



Blue hand painted design, blue background with darker blue vine decoration on top, with blue bands and blue dots

Light blue and dark blue hand painted floral decoration

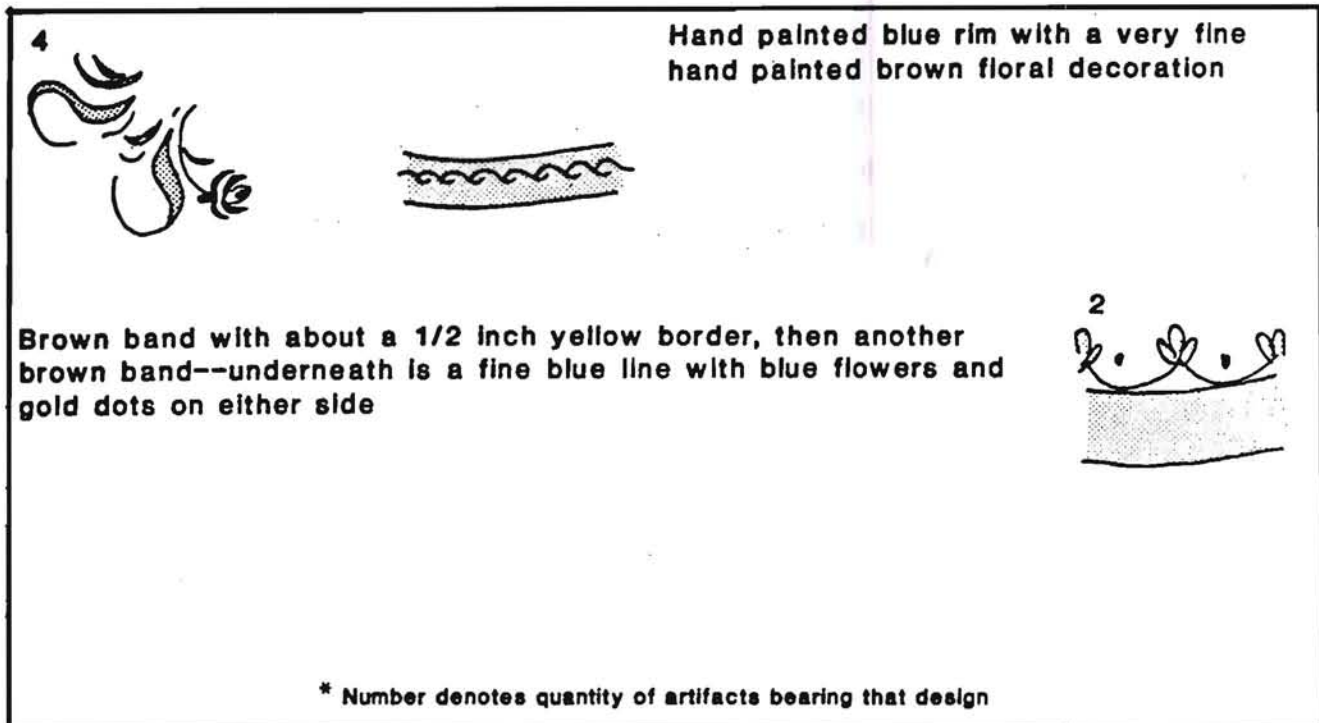
9



* Number denotes quantity of artifacts bearing that design

FIGURE 38C

Polychrome Pearlware Patterns from Dickson I (cont.)



large. The utilization of Dickson's store by wealthier members of his community, and the presence of polychrome pearlwares in fair numbers at the Allen House Site in Christiana (Basalik et al. 1987) would suggest that Noel-Hume's equation of these wares with the poor are unfounded. A similar conclusion was reached by Cerrato and Cerrato for the Requa pearlwares (1984:28).

Bottle glass was not prevalent at Dickson I -- only four dark olive wine bottles were reconstructed from the occupation. A total of 98 dark olive bottle glass fragments were found in Features 13 and 19. The remainder of the glass fragments found consisted of 71 aqua and clear glass bottle sherds, all from pharmaceutical bottles. Table glass consisted of 78 fragments found in the Dickson I occupation, and included fragments from

glass tumblers, stemmed glasses, and etched tumblers. Three hand-blown glass tumblers, about 3" in height, one with a pontil mark, and one with lozenge-shaped pressed decoration, were reconstructed from the Dickson I occupation.

Table wares such as utensils were surprisingly common at the site; a total of nine utensils were found. These included a silver spoon (4 3/4" in length), several bone knife handles, a two-tined fork with a bone handle, and at least two pewter spoon bowls from Feature 19.

Faunal: A total of 522 bone and shell fragments were found at the Dickson I occupation. The faunal remains recovered from the excavation of the Dickson I structure consisted of 329 fragments. Of this total, only 80 fragments, or 25% of the total, could be identified as to species. This total is well below the sample size suggested by Reitz and Scarry (1985:21) needed to produce adequate and reliable data, thus making comparisons with other late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century assemblages (eg. Barber 1976; Shaffer et al. 1988) extremely difficult.

Table 12 presents the results of the faunal analysis of the Dickson I bone assemblage, and shows for each species the total number of bone fragments recovered, the percentage of total bone count, and the minimum number of individuals present in the collection. The Dickson I bone assemblage included the expected domestic varieties of cow, sheep, and pig, but also included one turtle, one muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), one fish, one rat (*Oryzomys palustris*), and five birds. Three of the birds were identified as chicken (*Gallus domesticus*), and one of these was

TABLE 12

**DICKSON I OCCUPATION (7NC-E-82),
FAUNAL ANALYSIS**

Species	# of Bone Fragments	% of Total Bone	MNI
Cow	28	8.5%	1
Sheep	16	4.9%	1
Pig	32	9.7%	2
Bird	54	16.4%	5
Turtle	1	.3%	1
Muskrat	2	.6%	1
Fish	1	.3%	1
Rat	1	.3%	1
Unidentified	194	59.0%	--
	---	-----	
Total	329		13

Key: # - number
 MNI - minimum number of individuals

definitely identified as a heron (*Ardeidae* sp.). Evidence of butchering was present on sixteen bone fragments (4.8% of the collection); all of the marks, including sawing, chopping and cutting, were exhibited by the bones of domestic varieties. Evidence of gnawing was seen on ten (3%) bones of both domestic and wild varieties, and several of these bones also had butcher marks. One unidentified bone had butcher marks and showed signs of having been burnt.

The Dickson I faunal assemblage is probably representative of the quantity and variety of meats which were available at stores and storehouses in the early nineteenth century. The

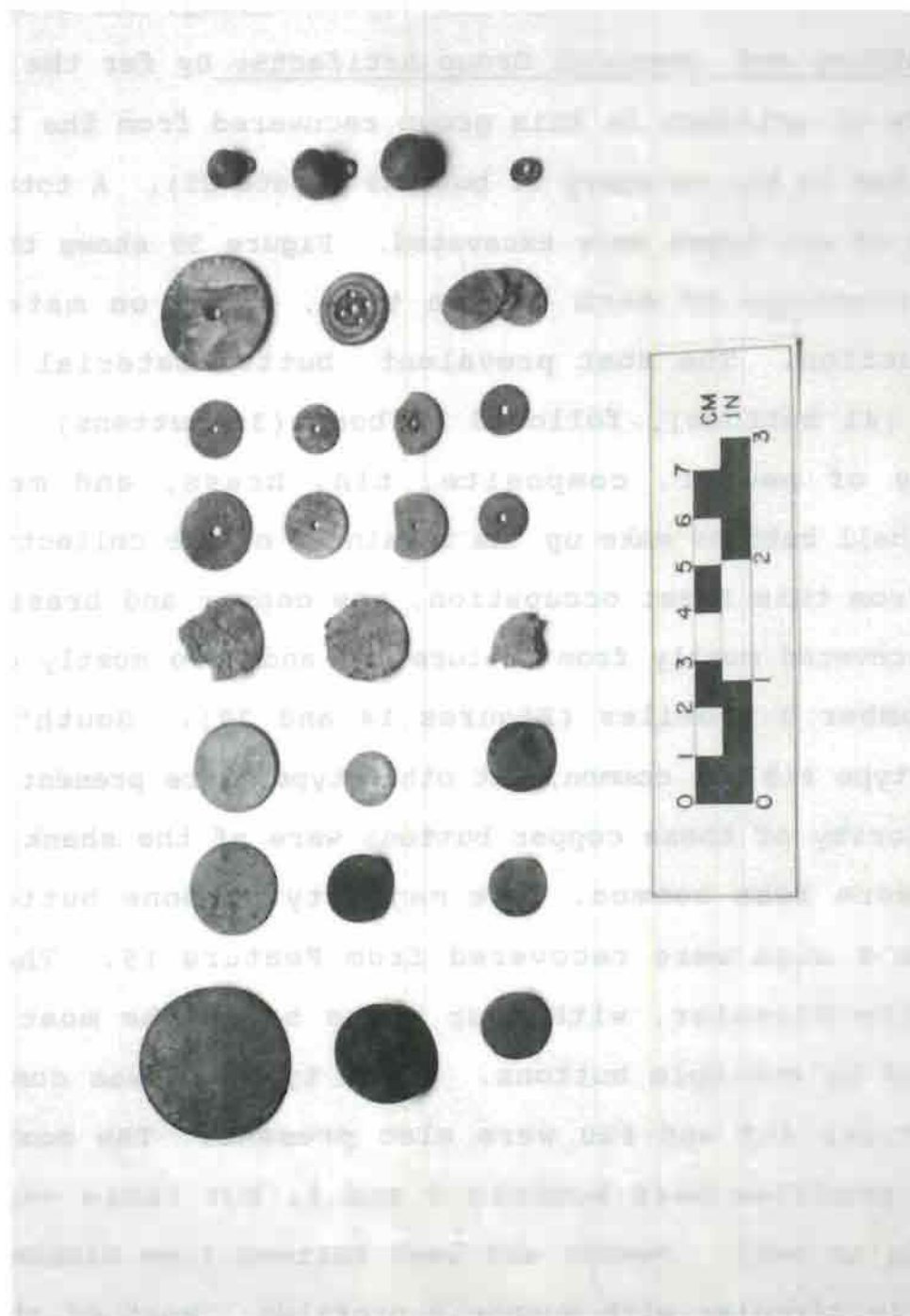
small sample size, consisting of only seven MNI domestic varieties, may not be unusual. Butchering on a large scale was clearly not being conducted at the site; instead the small amount of bone exhibiting butcher marks is representative of cuts of meat which were brought to the store for trade or barter and either consumed at the store or discarded. It should be noted the saw blade butcher marks observed on the bones are consistent with the period; research on other faunal collections has found that saws were not used in America until circa 1800 for butchering (Hanson and Hsu 1975; Gust 1983). The presence of several wild varieties, such as the turtle, fish, rat, and heron, suggests that scavenger animals, such as dogs and cats, were present at the site: the evidence of gnawing on the bones of domestic and wild varieties supports this conclusion. The crawl-space beneath Structure B would have provided a haven for these scavengers, and the pitted and uneven nature of the ground surface beneath the building lends credence to this activity.

Architectural Artifact Group: Window glass fragments predominate in this group. A total of 598 window glass fragments were recovered from the Dickson I features. Very little brick or mortar was recovered, the balance of brick being located in Feature 20, and the mortar present in Feature 13. Bricks from the Dickson I occupation were hand-made, of a lighter orange color, grainier, and smaller than those machine-made bricks identified from the Dickson II occupation. About 452 nails, of which 128 were cut, and 292 were not identifiable, were recovered from Dickson I. Only eight wrought nails were found, but 23 wrought iron spikes, ranging in size from 4 to 6 inches, were

PLATE 21

Assorted Buttons

from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



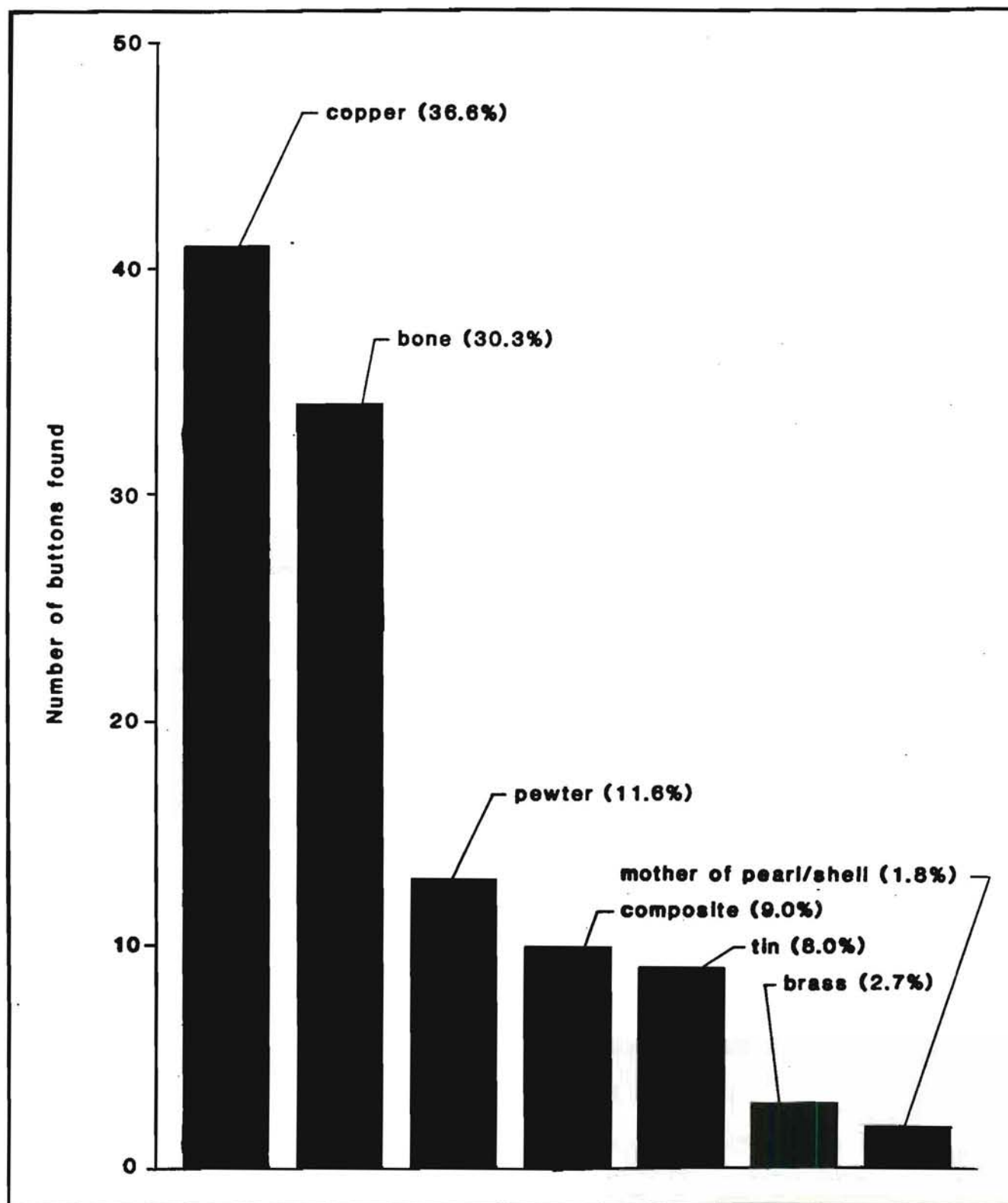
- COLUMNS 1-3: Copper alloy coat and sleeve buttons
- COLUMN 4: Lead alloy (pewter) coat buttons
- COLUMNS 5-6: Miscellaneous bone shirt buttons
- COLUMN 7: Two bone buttons; copper alloy cuff links
- COLUMN 8: Three copper alloy shoe buttons: blue wound glass bead

found. These were probably used in fastening the floor boards or joists to the wooden sills of the storehouse. Other construction hardware found included some lead window casing, and a hinge.

Clothing and Personal Group Artifacts: By far the largest category of artifact in this group recovered from the Dickson I occupation is the category of buttons (Plate 21). A total of 112 buttons of all types were excavated. Figure 39 shows the number and percentage of each button type, based on material of construction. The most prevalent button material type was copper (41 buttons), followed by bone (35 buttons). Smaller numbers of pewter, composite, tin, brass, and mother of pearl/shell buttons make up the remainder of the collection.

From this first occupation, the copper and brass buttons were recovered mostly from Feature 19, and were mostly circular, with Number 3 profiles (Figures 14 and 39). South's (1964) button type #18 was common, but other types were present as well. The majority of these copper buttons were of the shank variety; holes were less common. The majority of bone buttons from Dickson I also were recovered from Feature 19. These were generally circular, with four holes being the most common, followed by one-hole buttons. South type #19 was common, but South types #15 and #20 were also present. The most common button profiles were Numbers 3 and 8, but there were other profiles as well. Pewter and lead buttons from Dickson I were generally circular with Number 3 profiles. Most of these were shank buttons. The other categories of button types had fewer than ten buttons present. Three pairs of brass cufflinks were also found in Feature 19.

FIGURE 39
Summary of Button Types from Dickson I



Sewing supplies were also represented in the Dickson I occupation by the presence of four brass thimbles, three straight pins, a pair of scissors, and three brass shoe buckles. A single brass key was also found, and a pocket knife with a bone handle was recovered from Feature 19 (Plate 22). Six clay marbles, constituting the toys group of artifacts, were also found.

A wax sealing stamp, bearing the cartouche "W. D." in script on the curved side, and the words "W. Dickson" on the reverse, was recovered from Feature 19. This sealing stamp, made of wood, was the key to the identification of the Dickson I Site as a storehouse and shop (Figure 31).

Eleven coins were recovered from the Dickson I occupation, and these are summarized in Table 13. Included in the collection are six U.S. Liberty Head large cents ranging in date from 1800 to 1830, in good condition, two heavily worn George III half pennies, and a Spanish coin of undetermined denomination (Plate 23).

Tobacco Artifact Group: A total of 184 tobacco pipe fragments, both bowl and stem parts, were found in the Dickson I occupation. No makers' marks were identified on any of the fragments. Stem and bowl fragments found in Feature 19 constituted 176 of the total tobacco pipes found; stems accounted for 78 fragments, and bowls for 98. Several whole bowls were recovered with incising and other decorative motifs (Plate 24).

All totaled there were approximately 3400 artifacts recovered from the Dickson I occupation. The largest percentage of artifacts came from the Kitchen Group, constituting about 45% of the total. Due to the presence of so many buttons, and other

PLATE 22

Miscellaneous Small Finds from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



- TOP ROW: Slate fragment; slate pencil; spike
MIDDLE ROW: Copper alloy tinkling cone; metal shoe eyelet; copper watch ring; copper alloy thimbles; miscellaneous metal fragments
BOTTOM ROW: Pewter spoons; knife with bone handle; iron wedge; pewter bale seal

TABLE 13

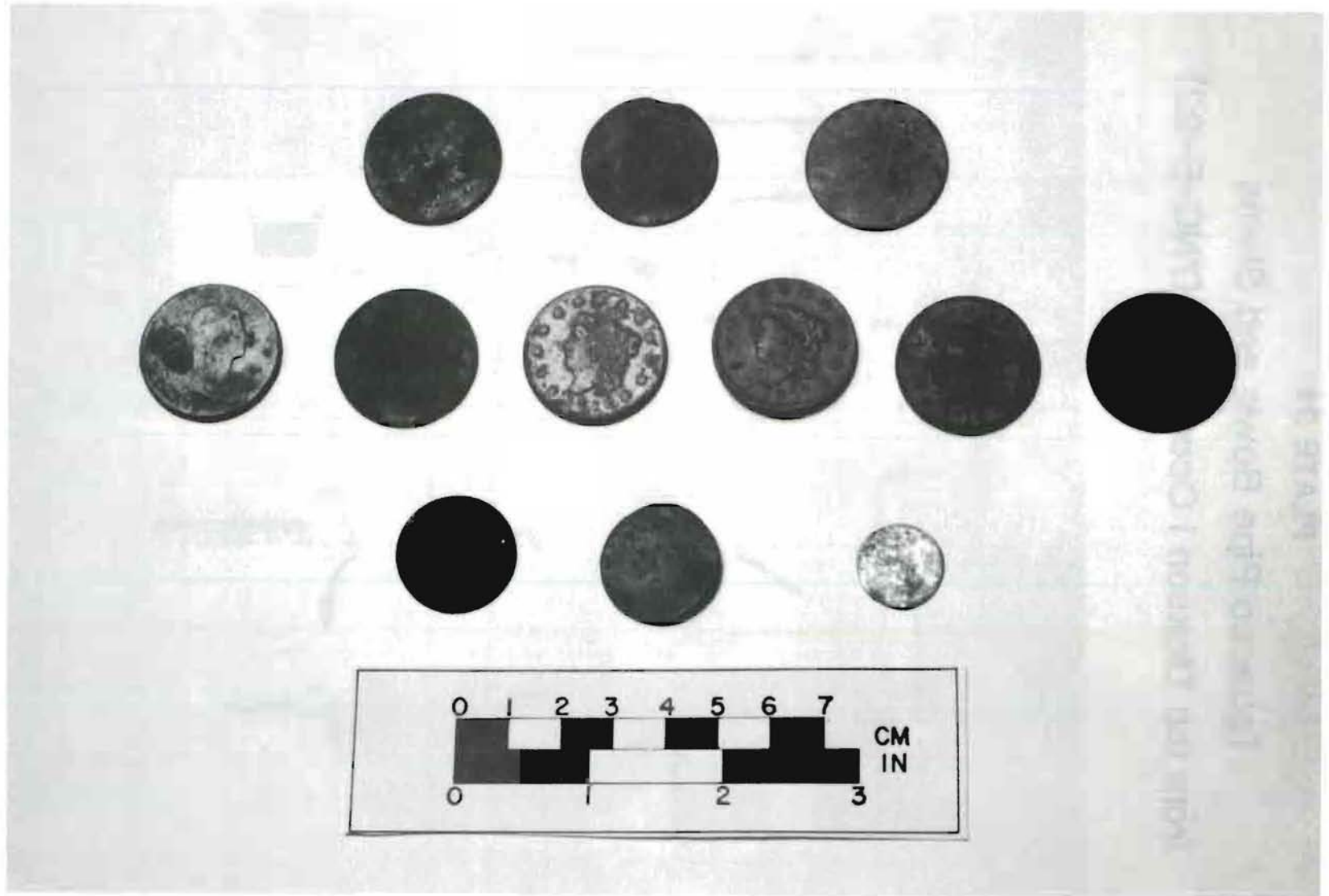
COINS FROM THE DICKSON I OCCUPATION (7NC-E-82)

Feature or Level	Coin Type	Condition of Coin	Date
F 19	King George II half penny minted between 1727-1760	heavily worn	no date remaining
Lv 1 S177W248	King George III half penny	heavily worn	1784?
F 24	King George III half penny only minted 1770-1775	heavily worn	no date remaining
F 19	U.S. 1/2 cent	heavily worn	1800
F 19	U.S. 1/2 cent	heavily worn and dented	1802 or 1809?
F 19	U.S. large cent	medium wear	clearly 1803
F 19	U.S. large cent	very little wear	clearly 1816
F 19	U.S. large cent	medium wear	clearly 1816
F 19	U.S. large cent	very little wear	clearly 1817
F 19	U.S. large cent	medium wear	clearly 1818
F 19	U.S. large cent	very little wear	clearly 1830
F 19	Spanish?	heavily worn and dented	early 19th c.

clothing-related items, this category accounted for about 4.3% of the total, quite a high percentage. Architectural remains accounted for 27.3%, and faunal remains for about 12% of the total artifact assemblage. Taken together, the artifacts associated with the Dickson I occupation certainly relate to the presence of a storehouse or shop on the site. This interpretation

PLATE 23

Coins from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



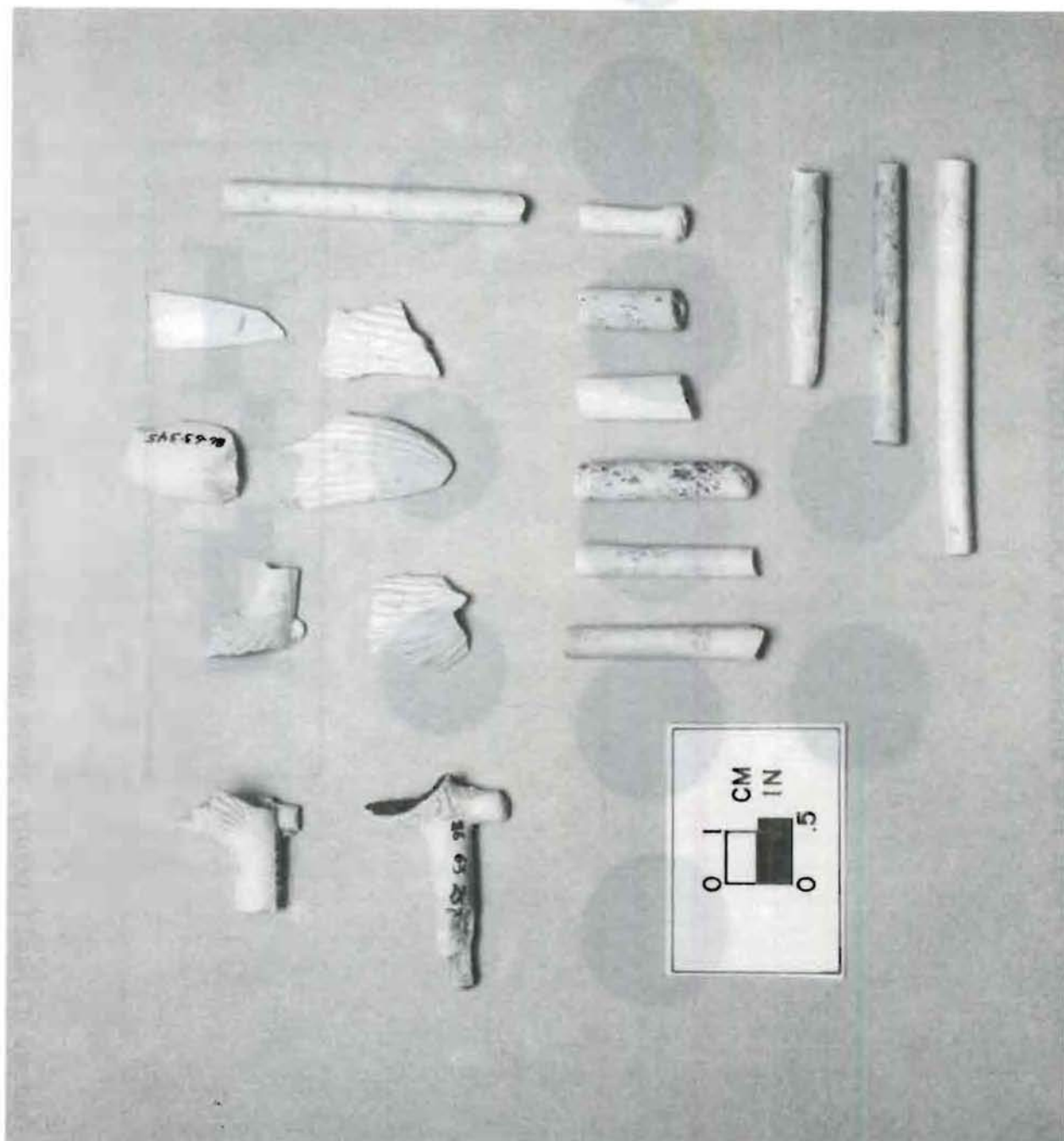
TOP ROW: George II half penny, date unknown; George III half penny, 1787; George III half penny, date unknown

MIDDLE ROW: U.S. Liberty Head cents, 1803; 1816; 1816; 1817; 1818; 1830

BOTTOM ROW: U.S. Liberty Head half cents, 1800; 1802; silver Spanish coin, date unknown

PLATE 24

Tobacco Pipe Bowls and Stems
from the Dickson I Occupation (7NC-E-82)



is confirmed by the high number of buttons, and particularly coins, both of which could be expected to be present at a dry goods shop. Additionally, the indication of a large number of ceramic sets suggests a commercial location.

Dickson II

Over 18,500 total artifacts were found from the approximate 50% sample of the Dickson II occupation, including artifacts from Levels I and II, and Features 10, 17, and 18. Of this total, only about 14.4% were ceramics (2671 artifacts). Window glass comprised about 23.7% of the total, and bottle, jar, table, and milkglass comprised another 23.4%. Nails accounted for only 8.3% of the total artifact assemblage. The remaining nearly 30% of artifacts recovered were made up predominantly of personal group and clothing group items, such as 787 buttons, thimbles, pins, and numerous small metal objects. A complete catalog of the artifacts recovered from the Dickson II occupation is presented in Appendix II. Because of the size of the sample, and the temporally late nature of the assemblage, ranging from the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries, only those artifacts or groups of note will be described in the following section.

Ceramics: A total of fifty-four ceramic vessels were reconstructed from the fragments recovered from the Dickson II occupation. Of these, all but nine were kitchen-related vessels. Ten vessels were whiteware and ironstone, accounting for 18.5% of the ceramic assemblage, and of that total six were hollowware forms, such as bowls and cups. One annular whiteware bowl (Vessel #271), a flow-blue whiteware dish (Vessel #160), an

ironstone serving dish (Vessel #264), and a hand-painted whiteware teacup (Vessel #159) were identified. Maker's marks were present on two of these whiteware vessels, and included the mark of a crouching lion and the name J. W. Pankhurst, Hanley, Staffordshire, Potteries, a company that was in production with this mark between 1850 and 1852 (Godden 1964:481), and a crown beneath which were the words "John Haddock & Co.", the mark of John Haddock and Sons of Burlsem, England, used from 1906 to the present (Godden 1964:406) (Plate 25).

Twenty-two vessels were pearlware (40.7%), and included underglaze polychrome pearlwares, mocha/sponged decorated, blue and green shell-edged, undecorated, transfer-printed, and underglaze monochrome pearlwares. Over half of these pearlware vessels were hollow forms, either cups, or bowls. Nearly all of the pearlware plate and dish designs were blue shell-edged (Vessel #71, #67, etc.), but blue transfer-printing was also found. One pearlware figurine (Vessel #297), apparently a small statue of a dog, was found.

Eight stoneware vessels (14.8%), mostly classified as American Blue and Gray stoneware, were recovered. One of these, Vessel #11, was a large 10" stoneware crock lid, with a gray stoneware body and cobalt blue floral decoration. The other stoneware vessels were all hollow forms, and included three gray and brown cylindrical storage vessels (Vessels #250, #251, and #253), and a blue and gray stoneware jug (Vessel #21). A buff paste stoneware "ginger beer" bottle (vessel #254), was also recovered (Plate 26). A maker's mark was present on this